LAKESIDE JOURNAL

VOL. VII. NO. 31. LAKESIDE, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1927 YEAR $2.00. COPY 5 CENTS

MOTORISTS HAVE NARROW ESCAPE IN DEXTER VALLEY

Surrounded by a threatening and steadily rising flood, momentarily expecting to be swept away, seven persons were cut off from escape for 36 hours in Dexter valley. Tuesday evening about 6:30 Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Corfield and two young sons in a Buick car bound for Ramona, and Frank Sutherland and a friend in a Lincoln, accompanied by another man in a Reo truck loaded with crates of chickens on their to Pine Lodge, passed through Lakeside. They made no inquiries in regard to the road, thinking they had passed the most dangerous points, but hastened on, not knowing that Dexter valley was under water and that all the ranchers had abandoned their homes. During the afternoon many autoists had driven to the head of the valley to view the flood, so their passing was not noted. In the excitement and confusion caused by the suddenness of the storm and the danger brought to many ranchers no one was posted at San Vicente bridge to warn autoists of the conditions above and the travelers passed up the highway ignorant of the conditions to be encountered.

In front of the W. J. Kuhner ranch a swift current had undermined the pavement and the three cars were mired. Darkness made it impossible to make out any of the surrounding objects and with water on all sides escape was impossible.

There appeared a dark object that might be a house when the falling rain slackened for a moment, but the boiling flood and the darkness prevented investigation. When any of the men stepped into the water they had to cling to the car to keep from being swept away. Towards midnight the Buick began to tip over and Mr. Corfield, with the help of the other men, managed to get Mrs. Corfield and the children into the Lincoln. All night the rain fell steadily and the menacing flood, dangerous with drifting wreckage, surged around the cars. Morning brought no check in the storm, but it revealed a house not far distant. With great difficulty the men were able to carry Mrs. Corfield and the two boys through the water to the house. It had been abandoned the afternoon before by the Kuhner family. There was little left to give comfort to the drenched guests. Food and bedding had been removed. A few damp quilts, a package of macaroni and a little breakfast food was all there was. But very fortunately there was a kitchen range and plenty of fuel in the wood box. Quickly a blazing fire brought warmth and an opportunity to dry wet clothing. In an adjoining building were hens who obligingly helped out the larder with fresh laid eggs.

All day the rain continued to fall. Exhausted by the terrible vigil of the night before, rest was imperative, but little sleep came to the anxious tenants of the flood menaced house. The water continued to rise and the peril increased. As darkness fell the foundation on one side of the house began to give way and every moment it seemed as if the house must be swept away. During the night the rain ceased and the water began to go down. The morning brought sunshine and hope. Soon after daylight voices were heard. R. L. Swearengin and E. E. Cox, driver of the Bisher truck, had come to see if it were possible to get through to Ramona. Seeing the stalled cars, they were attempting to investigate when shouts from the house revealed the plight of the owners of the cars. Very quickly the marooned ones were taken from the house through the still deep water and carried to shelter. Mr. and Mrs. Corfield and children were taken to the Swearengin home while the Sutherland party was cared for in the home of Otis Barker. Everything possible was done for their comfort. An attempt was then made to get the cars out. The Lincoln and the Reo were saved, but the Buick had completely overturned and was buried in the mud. Nothing was visible but a part of one rear wheel and the running board. It is reported that the loss of the car was covered by insurance.

Friday Mr. and Mrs. Corfield and the two boys went on to Ramona. Most of the way they had to go on foot. Mr. Corfield is the superintendent of the paving job being done on the other side of Ramona. Mr. Sutherland and the other men left also Friday, but they went across the river by boat and returned to San Diego. A few days later they returned and the chickens were duly delivered at Pine Lodge.

ONLY ONE TRIP MISSED ON STAR ROUTE SERVICE

The record made by L. J. Clevenger, star route man to Julian, during the past week establishes a precedent in faithfulness to duty that can scarcely be surpassed by any mail carrier. Everyone in Lakeside and along the entire route ought to take off his hat to the man who in spite of almost insurmountable difficulties missed but one trip during the worst storm of a decade.

The trip to Julian was made safely on Tuesday, but Mr. Clevenger was forced to spend the night in Ramona, as the approaches of three bridges between that place and Lakeside were washed away. He reached Lakeside Wednesday afternoon after spending eight hours on the way. In spite of the terrible condition of the highway and the dangers from fording swollen streams he went over the route again Thursday. The mail has been carried daily since. Ramona missed but one mail and Julian only two.

On account of the break in train service between San Diego and Lakeside mail service has been irregular and Clevenger has made the trip to San Diego every morning for his mail in order to start on his route on schedule time. Friday was the first day it was possible to get over the grade with a car. For three days a car of F. W. Stafford's was used in taking the mail from the San Diego river, where it was taken across on the cable, to a point below Fern Brook, where Postmaster Woodward was met. The washing out of the bridge approaches here made the highway impassable for cars. The clearing away of boulders by a county crew of road menders and the building of a temporary bridge at the foot of the grade had made the road most of the way safe. On Monday the road was cleared all the way and it was possible for Clevenger to bring his own car down from Ramona. He continues to make the morning trip to San Diego and will do so until renewed train or stage service makes this unnecessary. It is reported that there will be train service to Santee by Friday.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

School reconvened Monday, following a three-day enforced vacation last week, owing to the rains.

In commemoration of Washington's birthday an alumni day was held at the school Tuesday. Classes were held as usual for the first five periods after which a special musical and entertainment program was given.

About 75 of the alumni were present, every class being represented as far back as 1921, the first year of the Grossmont high school.

Following the entertainment two basketball games were played between alumni and the class A and B teams. The class A won their game 19 to 13, but the class B lost 22 to 27.

Following were the line-ups: Alumni vs. Class A—K. Pear, G. Pear, A. Mannen, Houghawout, J. Shrum, Alumni; G. Hall, M. Junghans, P. Mannen, Pearce, Hausman, Class A.

Alumni vs. Class B—Busch, Carr, Freeman, A. Junghans, R. Daniels, Alumni; Barnett, Potter, Chavender, McGee, Wilson, Class B.

WORK BEGINS ON THEATER BUILDING

The final contracts for the construction of the new El Cajon theater building were executed last week and Wednesday of this week actual work began by the contractor, R. L. Fuller. He stated that he will employ from six to ten men on the job as occasion requires until completed, which will probably be within about sixty days.

SCHOOL OPENS MONDAY

The board of trustees of Lakeside Union Grammar school are planning to reopen school Monday, February 28. It is believed by that date it will be possible to get the pupils safely over the river.

Arch B. MacGillivray.

Perhaps after all those buy, buy elections will mean bye, bye office.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

STORM DAMAGES BEING REPAIRED IN RAPID ORDER

Hardly was the storm passed before crews of men were busily at work repairing the havoc. Thursday morning the S. D. Con. Gas & Electric company was on the job and in a few hours the lighting service was repaired. Lakeside had lights out of commission twice during the storm, but the company very quickly repaired the damage in both instances. Lakeside was without water for about 48 hours except for local wells. Some of the pipe had been washed away and the flume water was cut off. The directors of the Lakeside Irrigation district in a very short time had made connections with another well. Mr. Ford, who has a place near the Helm ranch, offered the use of his well and connections were promptly made. These connections will be permanent, as Mr. Ford with most commendable public spirit is willing his well shall be used at any time. The well is a fine one and will insure Lakeside against difficulty no matter what might happen. The city of San Diego was very considerate in offering the use of its well also. Much credit for the prompt restoration of the water system is due to Hubert Bischoff, who negelected all private interests until water was again available for everyone.

The biggest problem following the flood was restoring by some means transportation across the river. The county sheriff's office furnished material for putting a cable across. An attempt was made to get a rope across by means of a boat, but it failed on account of the swiftness of the current. The rope was finally taken across by swimmers, Herman Duncan and Dean Stafford. The rope was got across Wednesday and preparations went forward rapidly to get a cable service completed. Friday afternoon this was accomplished. The promptness with which this was carried out is due mainly to Tom Lamadrid, who was most efficiently and steadily on the job until the little cable cars were making their trips regularly. The bridge was out in two places. The span left in the center greatly helped in making possible the cable service. Twenty tons of feed for chickens and stock were taken across Saturday, and it was estimated that at least twenty tons of freight were transferred both ways daily besides provisions and passengers. Eggs, milk, chickens, vegetables and other produce from the ranches were transported. During the time that these things were being taken across a busier scene cannot be imagined than that at the bridge. Faithfud and untiring servmen of Lakeside and the ranchers men of Lakeside and the ranches across the river that this work might go on without a hitch. The congestion was so great that as soon as the water got low enough other means to get things across was used. Jean Ames with a wagon and a four-horse team began transportation Monday, working for the county, and Wednesday the Stockton brothers from Ramona began teaming across for the Bisher company. All this time preparations for repairing the bridge were rapidly going forward and by noon Thursday the cable had to be taken down so that the pile driver could be used. It is thought the bridge will be completed in two or three weeks.

Work by the county across the river repairing the highway went on speedily. By Tuesday cars were able to pass readily over Mussey's grade to Ramona. From that day on Bisher's trucks and the Pickwick stages which had been at Warner's for a week were making trips regularly to the river, where passengers and freight were relayed across the river by way of the cable.

Dr. Good, supervisor, and Roy Keyes, surveyor, have been actively in charge of the repair work. Joseph Foster has been constantly in touch with the situation and has been directing the work from his bed. Though weak physically, his mind is as alert as ever and largely through his good judgment and advice is due the efficient swiftness with which repairs have been made.

It might be well to equip the togas of senators-elect with bumpers.—Arkansas Gazette.

DISTRICT ADOPTS SPECIFICATIONS FOR SUBDIVISION LINES

At its adjourned meeting Monday night the board of directors of the irrigation district, on joint recommendation of Manager Harritt and Engineer King, adopted specifications for all new pipelines to be laid in future by subdivisions, etc., within the boundaries of the district.

The specifications will apply to all development projects where the improvements are financed by private individuals or corporations, and put in under an assessment district plan.

The new requirements prescribe that all lines up to 8 inch in size shall be cast iron, particularly where the pipe is to go under pavement.

Following are the detailed specifications as adopted in the resolution:

(1) No extension of or addition to the distribution system of the irrigation district by any person, corporation, or municipality shall be made without the written consent of the board of directors of the irrigation district, and such extension or addition must be made under the direction of the engineer of the district upon plans and specifications prepared by him and all such work is to be done under the inspection of the district board of directors and all material used to be of standard quality and approved by them.

(2) Any owner or owners of property requiring the laying or construction of additional lateral pipe lines or works where such works are to be operated by the district shall construct same according to plans and specifications to be prepared by the engineer and approved by the board of directors. Detailed plans and specifications of such improvement showing location of pipe lines, services, gates, fittings, etc., must be filed, in duplicate, with the board of directors whose indorsement thereon will constitute their approval as required herein and no changes therefrom shall be made without the written consent of the board of directors. One copy is to be returned to the engineer in charge of the work and the other to be retained in the file of the irrigation district. Such lateral pipe lines and works shall be the property of the irrigation district and subject to the use of said district as part of its distribution system.

(3) Pipelines. All pipelines are to be laid in streets or alleys or an easement not less than five feet wide to be either deeded to the district or dedicated to public use and shown in county records.

All pipe used, other than cast iron, to be dipped and wrapped with Pabco wrapping or its equal.

Minimum weights of pipe to be used in all residential or town lot subdivisions to be as follows:

Size of Pipe in Inches	Wall Fraction of Inch	Thickness Decimal of Inch
4″	3/16	0.1875
6″	3/16	0.1875
8″	3/16	0.1875
10″	3/16	0.1875
12″	15/64	0.2344
14″	15/64	0.2344
16″	15/64	0.2344

(If these sizes are put in under pavement or in connection with an R. D. I. project where pavement is included, cast iron pipe must be used.)

Sizes over 16″ receive especial consideration and a recommendation in each individual case will be made.

All services installed on streets which are paved or are to be paved or which are improved under any improvement act to be of either lead, brass, or copper and to be provided with a corporation cock at main and a service cock at curb or property line as designated on plans furnished by district.

(4) Gates—Gates to be of approved construction and to be located as shown on plans furnished by district and are to be provided with a well and cover.

(5) Fittings—All pipelines are to be provided with the necessary fittings for air and vacuum, blowoffs, extensions, and for connections with the district's present mains as shown on plans and specifications provided by the district.

(6) Grade—All pipelines and services in streets to have a minimum cover of 24 inches after grading of street.

All pipelines and services located in alleys or easements to have a minimum cover of 18 inches.

Engineers in charge of all development projects now under way in the district have been notified of these requirements, and the county board of supervisors has been advised of the new specifications which must hereafter be complied with and the plans of their installation approved by the board of directors before improvement work on any subdivision in this section can proceed.

The deed to all the physical properties of the Lemon Grove Mutual Water Co., which was turned over some time ago to the district, was accepted and filed at the Monday night meeting.

Manager Harritt submitted to the board for their consideration an offer of sale to the district made by the Grable-Francisco-Bleifuss Co. of the Bancroft lake and reservoir site. The sale price stipulated was $350 per acre. There are some 50 acres in the site, making the total purchase price about $18,500. The board took the matter under advisement.

An agreement of sale from Mr. L. J. Davids was read for a plot of ground 25x80 feet near the head of Eucalyptus canyon, to be used as a pump site for the new Helix reservoir, at a price of $250, and Engineer King was authorized to complete the purchase.

HOW TO MAKE THINGS WORSE

In time of trouble and disaster like that of last week there are a few simple rules of conduct that people can observe in order to add to the general gloom and make matters worse than they otherwise would be.

Every one who has daily work to do should interpret the storm as a license to take a vacation. He should quit work and join the crowd of idlers and loafers who have nothing better to do than to rehearse rumors and tell each other all about what they have heard.

Then they should help organize the universal and everlasting order of bonehead knockers and work at it. Assume that everything is gone to the devil without salvage, and keep talking about it. Magnify all difficulties and minimize all advantages. If anybody proposes to try and do something helpful and useful, submerge him in a general chorus of objections. Tell him it can't be done and there isn't a bit of use to try.

Then while thus keeping down the morale and discouraging everybody as much as possible, keep panning everybody else for not doing the impossible. Work the words "why don't they" over time and apply them to every public official and anybody else whose duty it is to perform any kind of a public service, and denounce them all as a total loss.

But by all means keep the old gossip mill grinding. Repeat every rumor that gains circulation and add to it in retelling it to others. Remember that if all reports that have been circulated in times like this had been true, every bridge, reservoir and culvert in San Diego county would have been utterly destroyed and many public buildings ruined. There isn't a single reservoir that has not been reported as having gone out some time within the past fifteen years and Cuyamaca and Sweetwater from three to a dozen times. So the chance to throw the scare into everybody and deepen the general gloom is good. Go to it.

Then if in the meantime some people who believe in doing things rather than in foolish gossip get to work and do something really constructive that helps the situation for everybody, ask why they didn't do it before, and what have they been up to all this time anyway?

By observing these simple suggestions any one with a good pair of lungs, a reasonable command of language and a sufficient lack of sense can become quite a pest.

ROTARY CELEBRATES FIRST ANNIVERSARY

The first anniversary of the organization of Rotary in El Cajon will be celebrated by El Cajon valley Rotary Club next Tuesday evening, March 1, by an open meeting and dinner in the Masonic hall in El Cajon at 6:30. A turkey dinner will be served by the Live Oak class of the Community church Sunday school and the speaker of the evening will be Thomas Bridges of Oakland, who was district governor last year and who was present upon the occasion of the charter presentation of this club nearly a year ago.

All members of the local club are expected to be present with their wives and also to invite friends, as the international organization considers on occasions as this as offering the best possible opportunities to bring Rotary to public attention and inform non-members of its purposes. Members are requested to make their reservations with W. S. Williams some time in advance of date, that proper preparation may be made.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE GREAT FLOOD THE WEEK AFTER

El Cajon Valley News.

Any attempt to enumerate in detail the actual damages to individuals done by the flood of last week would result in a dreary and monotonous tale of losses, large and small, and likewise any attempt to estimate the actual cash value of such losses would be a mere guess without reliability and unworthy of credence.

Certainly no such a rainfall as approximately 12 inches within a week on such a terrain as that in San Diego county could occur without great property damage, and yet if all such damages were collected and a most liberal amount given to each and every one, the total value would be insignificant by comparison with that of all the water stored in the reservoirs of the county. Such storms cause large losses and they also bring huge values to the country and this is particularly true regarding this one. The community as a whole would not give half the stored water resulting from this storm to replace all the damage done by it.

Probably the greatest losses are due to the waste of bottom lands washed away by the flood. Many owners had acres of fine alfalfa and vegetable lands before the rains and found themselves with far less or none after it. Their valuable acres had simply disappeared. However, in the aggregate this does not always represent a total loss, as new deposits are sometimes formed by the raging current and new acres are provided where there were none before.

One particularly heavy loss of this kind was suffered by Weddle Bros. in the Sweetwater river below Dehesa. About 75 acres of their best low lands are gone, and of that 40 [illegible] planted to early vegetables, a large part being cauliflower.

Other land owners in the Sweetwater valley suffered the same way. Mr. H. L. Bennett, residing above the Weddle place, lost his house in the flood and much damage was done in that entire region, pumping plants being submerged, pipe lines broken and lands and growing crops swept away.

Similar conditions prevail in the San Diego river bottoms. The El Monte section was particularly hard hit. A large part of A. B. Foster's fine bottom lands suitable for alfalfa and corn raising are gone. All the residents of that locality endured similar losses.

There will also be a heavy bill of damages for the public to pay for destroyed bridges and roads. Two large county bridges, one at Lakeside and one near the Sefton ranch, have breaks in them, while it may be said that most of the approaches to smaller bridges as well as many culverts have disappeared. The approaches to the two bridges at the foot of the Mussey grade are out, as were also those to the bridge on the state highway at the foot of the Viejas grade. The latter have been partially repaired so the road is open and probably within a few days the others will be placed in such condition that traffic can proceed over them. Thus the two principal roads to the east and north, to the Imperial valley and to Julian and Warner Springs, will be in full use.

One most commendable accomplishment on the part of the people was the installation of cable communication across the bridge at Lakeside. This was done Friday. The P. M. Dairy people first proposed it and those of Lakeside and vicinity who appreciated the necessity of the case were close followers.

A steel cable five-eighths of an inch in diameter was stretched across both breaks in the bridge and tightened up so it would bear a heavy weight. On this were placed two boxes suspended on pulleys and they were towed back and forth by means of ropes. It was remarkable what a traffic such a contrivance sustained. If a railroad superintendent could get over the line of his division a traffic one-fourth as heavy in proportion to the investment and size of the line as has been carried on over this cable, he would be rec-

(Continued on Page 4)

DECIDE IT ON PERSONALITY

Regardless of the merits of the Swing-Johnson bill as they are developed in the senate debate this week, a comparison of the personalities of the two senators supporting and opposing the measure ought to decide the issue. In the absence of convincing reasons on either side of the question senators not well informed could make no mistake in deciding on the basis of the general character of the opposing leaders.

Sponsoring and leading the debate for the bill was Senator Hiram Johnson of California. He is so poor in purse that no one ever thinks to look him up in Bradstreet's or Dunn's. But he is probably today the ablest and foremost progressive leader in the nation. He has been before the people of his state many times as a candidate since 1910 and has never yet suffered a defeat at a popular election. And also it is well to understand that it is a ten-to-one shot that he will be re-elected to the senate in 1928. He is admired and followed by a large majority of the people of California and feared and hated by a minority who represent the corporations and predatory interests generally. He is of the type of men who have made American history because they have had a genuine passion for democracy, for real government of, by and for the people. He is as true to the interests of the masses as is the needle to the pole. On any great issue in which the interests of all the people are aligned against those of the bosses and special privilege, Johnson can always be placed before he has yet spoken. All know with certainty where he will stand because they know the character of the man. And on this tremendous issue of the government ownership and control of the Boulder dam and the huge natural resources of hydro-electric power which it will yield no one who is acquainted with his character could by any stretch of the imagination place him on the side of the power trust. This is the people's representative who has been pleading before the senate for action on this bill, which in fact involves the greatest issue that has been before the country since 1864.

On the other side, opposing the bill and offering for it a substitute that has no other possible object except to prevent any action at all, has been Senator Phipps of Colorado. He is many times a millionaire and a heavy owner in corporations owning power—a typical representative of and spokesman for the power trust. He is a lame duck, having been decisively beaten for re-election to the senate by the people of his state last fall because of his hostility to the people's interests in irrigation and hydro-electric power matters. He is as typical and accurate a representative of the so-called predatory interests as could be found in the entire nation. His substitute if passed would utterly destroy the whole project and prevent the construction of any dam on the Colorado river. Anybody who can read knows this, and yet he persists in pretending to befriend a project that all know he is endeavoring to kill, evidently thinking thereby to deceive the public.

Let any fair-minded person look the situation over, get even a cursory glimpse of the leading characters in the contest, and there can be no question as to where he will take his place. The thing ought to be decided by that means alone. And further debate, grandstanding, palavering, camouflaging and direct and indirect lying ought to be unnecessary.

UP TO COOLIDGE

The new McNary-Haugen farm relief bill has been passed by both houses of congress and is now in the hands of the president for approval or veto. Its principal provisions are not generally understood and Secretary of Agriculture Jardine and treasury experts are at work studying it with a view to ascertaining what will be the financial results of its operation.

The president has until the end of this week to decide what he will do with it and upon his decision may depend important events politically. The conservative east is practically solid against any such a measure, which is denounced as "socialistic" and unsound financially. On the other hand the west and south are as solidly for it. A large majority of the farmers favor it, although many admit that they do not believe its effect will be as beneficial and extensive as its advocates claim.

The representatives of the middle west are all strong for it because they are afraid of the results of the party if the bill is vetoed, and therefore they are bringing a tremendous pressure upon Coolidge to sign it.

What will Coolidge do? Will he obey the call of the conservative, standpat east or the progressive, liberal west?

A pleasing vitagraph feature would be a talking movie of the White House Spokesman.—Springfield Republican.

The open door to China isn't of nearly as much importance as a few more emergency exits.—El Paso Times.

We are an idealistic people and stand by any administration under which times are good.—Everett Herald.

The tree specialist is careful to graft where the sap is. This is also true of the politician.—Washington Post.

World's Record in Ground Value

The ground on which the above old building stands in Chicago is to be improved by a costly skyscraper. A Boston syndicate which leased the site is to pay an annual net rental of $150,000 capitalized on the customary basis of 5 per cent—a leasing value of about $3,000,000. This is at the rate of $488 a square foot valuation, a world's record for ground value!

Doings of the Legislature

Sacramento.—One of the most important measures which the legislature will have to consider when it meets at the end of this month will be how to get around the Herminghaus decision. Briefly the Herminghaus decision gives to owners of lands bordering on a stream riparian rights to the full flow of the water of the stream, even to its normal overflow at certain seasons of the year. That means that water that would produce such overflow can not be impounded and therefore the decision puts a stop to all development of power plants, irrigation, etc., in the state.

Of course, at first, since it is the corporations that will be the chief sufferers many are inclined to rejoice at the decision. But as the solution of the farmer's difficulties depend upon his substitution of electric power for man-power, and while one farmer bordering on a stream will enjoy the results of the decision, hundreds and thousands who are not so fortunate will suffer. The necessity for finding some solution of the problem which the decision creates is obvious. The governor therefore, called a conference of legal and engineering experts to discuss the measure and to prepare such bills and constitutional amendments as may be necessary to at once, protect the rights of riparian owners and yet at the same time to give full liberty for the continuation of the further development of the water power of the state. This power it is predicted, will make it one of the leading manufacturing states of the Union and at the same time give its farmers a supply of cheap electricity that will enable them to enjoy the full benefit of machinery on their farms.

A Bill introduced by Senator Jones and another by Assemblyman Crittenden were the basis of the discussion. The Jones bill provides that the right to use the water in a stream shall not extend to its waste, or the maintenance of the natural level of the stream so as to effect a diversion of a part thereof for depositing silt therefrom. One of the claims of the plaintiffs in the Herminghaus case was that the overflow of the river deposited silt on their land, and removed the alkali.

The Crittenden bill confines the rights of riparian owners to "the waters reasonably needed for irrigation and domestic purposes upon riparian lands," and gives the right to flood waters and surplus waters in "any of the streams, channels, canyons, or ravines" and provides that such waters may be impounded and stored and distributed as the laws of the state provide.

It was also proposed that the state be given the right to condemn riparian rights for the public welfare. It was recognized by all present that some solution of the problem must be reached, and that as speedily as possible; and if it is found necessary to have a constitutional amendment in order to accomplish the object sought, it is not impossible that the governor might call a special election to vote on the subject.

Another matter that should, and no doubt will occupy considerable time and attention on the part of the legislature is the question of so strengthening the criminal law that the present long drawn-out trials and retrials on technicalities will no longer be possible.

The retrial of an admitted murderer of one man, and very possibly of a second to the killing of whom he admits he was an accessory, on a trifling technicality has stirred up a general feeling that the time has come to insist upon a quick, fair trial, set aside only when there was an evident miscarriage of justice.

The Committee urges the placing on the law books of a section of the code to read as follows: "The welfare of the people of the State of California requires that all proceedings in criminal cases shall be heard and determined at the earliest possible time. It shall be the duty of all courts and judicial officers and of all district attorneys to expedite the hearing and determination of all such cases and proceedings to the greatest degree that is consistent with the ends of justice."

That of course is a very admirable declaration of a principle, but placing it in the code would probably have as little effect in changing the present method of legal procedure in criminal cases as has an amendment to the constitution adopted years ago of very much the same tenor. So the committee having the matter in charge has proceeded to give life to the declaration by supplementing it by a number of bills prescribing the time within which criminal proceedings must be carried out. Thus the district attorney must file his information within fifteen days, criminal cases must be set for trial within thirty days, and no continuation is to be allowed.

Perhaps the most radical change suggested by the committee is that a plea of insanity shall not be allowed at the trial of the defendant for the commission of the crime. He is to be tried and if found guilty, can then plead insanity at the time of its commission and on that plea will be tried exactly as any other person charged with insanity is tried.

The subject of paroles and probation is also taken up and considered in the report of the committee. The present loose system of granting both is abolished.

THE BAILEY REPORT

San Diego Sun.

The water development report of State Engineer Paul Bailey, applying the idea of the so-called "Marshall Plan" to the practical needs of central and northern California, is the first step in a big program that must be undertaken as soon as humanly possible. Water conservation on a state-wide basis and following a coordinated plan is what the philosophers call a "categorical imperative" in this state. It has been too long neglected, and further neglect can mean only decay and even disaster.

The plan, as outlined in Bulletin No. 12 calls for a series of great storage dams from the Trinity to the Kern, entailing a total cost of $385,000,000. The engineering data collected is monumental, and yet this is only the beginning. The big question of financing such a project looms like Gibraltar as the most outstanding issue before the legislature and the state administration.

To clear the field of vision, a few simple and fundamental principles or principles might now be outlined. Without dogmatism the Sun hereith offers what it believes should be a few guide posts in meeting this tremendous problem.

First, it is apparent that the legal tangle, brought about by the recent Herminghaus decision, should be unravelled. The state must be given absolute control over all surplus waters. To do this all restrictions imposed by the riparian rights doctrine should be purged from the constitution, and a proposed constitutional amendment suggested by Senator H. C. Jones and Assemblyman Bradley Crittenden should be referred to the people in 1928.

Next the unit plan of development should be adopted. The most feasible project should be selected as a first installment, for the program cannot afford to risk defeat by being launched in toto at once.

Next, the principle of Federal aid is essential. Uncle Sam is vitally interested in flood control on California's big rivers, particularly from the viewpoint of keeping them navigable. The federal reclamation idea applied to the west has been eminently successful in Salt River valley and other centers and the government has officially declared its belief in the idea by supporting Boulder Dam development.

This brings us to the finance feature. Cheap money—the cheapest possible money—is essential. And the cheapest money is federal money. There is no reason why Uncle San should not advance the entire sum, provided it is secured, as in the Swing-Johnson bill, by guarantees of interest and repayment in a specified time.

Which brings us to the crucial point—water power. All of the proposed dams are capable of great power development. Engineer Bailey estimates a total of power equal to the sum of all power now being developed in California. This power can finance the whole cost if properly developed and sold. It will not finance the water development, however, if it is seized for private exploitation at the dam site.

Look at the Salt River development, where the farmers have kept the power and sold it over their own transmission lines and where with an outlay of only $10,000,000 as a government loan, they have built up a $50,000,000 property that in 27 years will be free of debt, giving them free water and power dividends of $10 an acre besides. Or the remarkable success of Los Angeles, Modesto and other centers where power is publicly owned and distributed. Warning cannot be too early sounded against the danger of a privately-owned super-power monopoly in California, a menace to our prosperity and growth as great as that of flood and drouth.

In the meantime, congratulations are due Governor C. C. Young, Engineer Bailey and the progressive senators and assemblymen for having set the wheels of state government moving on this tremendous issue. Let all jealousies and suspicions be allayed and every forward-looking force set on the path toward the solution of the state's greatest problem. California is too precious a heritage to be placed in jeopardy by personal, sectional or class interests.

General Butler's assertion that under the Volstead law the rich upper crust gets liquor, and the poor go without, tallies with a recent report that drinking has fallen off 85 per cent in Kentucky since prohibition.—Louisville Times.

A great tide of anti-Christian feeling is said to be rising in China, the poor benighted Chinamen apparently not realizing that the average Christian is probably not any worse than anybody else.—Ohio State Journal.

What Cancer is Not

BY DR. ARTHUR L. FORSTER

Cancer keeps the front of the stage, the spotlight of research focused upon it. Theory succeeds theory in the unceasing quest for a solution to the mystery of its etiology. And cancer goes on, killing its thousands—its millions.

Eugenic Marriages as a Preventive

The latest plan that has been offered is that if marriage were eugenically controlled for two generations the human race would be rid of cancer for all time.

This plan supposes cancer to be hereditary, a view with which I am unable to agree. The fact that cancer affects several members of the same family does not mean that it is inherited any more than are corns or warts. A scourge as widespread as cancer (one of every eight men over 55 and one of every five women over 45 die of cancer) is bound to strike twice in the same place. And it is extremely doubtful if there is a single person in the United States who cannot name at least one relative who has died of this disease.

Points that Must Be Considered

There are a number of features about cancer that are well established and support my contention that it is a degenerated cellular agglomeration. First, it is neither infectious nor contagious. Second, it affects only certain types of tissue. Third, it occurs only after a certain age, as a rule. Fourth, it develops only in structures that have been subjected to injury or irritation.

Every one of these features is a refutation of the theory that cancer is hereditary. Each one substantiates the claim that cancer is a malignant cluster of cells. It is a parasite. We see such parasitic growths in the plant domain, and the analogy is striking to say the least.

Some Cancer Facts

A cancer is an aggravation of low-grade cells. These cells are themselves the descendants of some inferior cells that were used to repair an injured part of the body. For example, a healed ulcer of the stomach, an unrepaired tear of the womb are the two most common starting points of cancer.

Ninety per cent of cases of stomach cancer show a previous history of stomach trouble (chronic gastritis, ulcer). Doesn't this signify anything? Ninety-seven per cent of all women who have cancer of the womb (cervix) have borne children. Do these figures mean anything in this connection?

I maintain that cancer is an individual matter—it is no more hereditary than any other tumor. The accidents and habits of life are alone responsible for it in all cases. And the exigencies of half a lifetime are required for its production—children do not have it.

All life manifestations are a reaction to stimulus, be they benignant or malignant. The cell that divides into two other cells does so under the impulse of a stimulus, an urge, an irritant. When the irritant affects a low-grade cell such as that which is the unit of scar-tissue, the resultant aggregation of cells is known as a cancer.

This is how cancer has its beginning. This explains why cancer of the stomach and womb develops at the outlet of these organs—the scarred pylorus and cervix—the point over which passes everything that leaves them.

This mass of degenerate cells has no blood supply, no nerve supply, no form, no limiting membrane, no function. It is a parasite. It takes all and gives nothing. It destroys the thing upon which it feeds.

Prevention and Cure of Cancer

There is only one way to prevent cancer—do away with its underlying causes. There is only one way to cure cancer—find it early and cut it out.

The basic causes are sufficiently clear in cases of cancer of the stomach and womb to make it possible to cut the mortality rate of cancer in half by its prevention or early recognition in these two lacerations alone. If every man who has or has had any form of gastric disturbance and every woman whose uterus has been torn and left unrepaired will have it properly attended to, half the cases of cancer will be wiped off the face of the earth. The remaining half can be disposed of just as effectively by appropriate measures directed against the factors responsible for them.

Cancer is not a mystery. We have made it appear something which it is not. We have tried to find a cause that does not exist, and are overlooking the cause that is responsible for it!

Questions and Answers

Neuritis

Mrs. C. E. D. writes: "Would be very thankful if you could tell me what is the matter with my arms and hands, the right one especially.

"They are numb, then start to ache. They are worse at night. I have tried rubbing them and shaking them, but often have to get up and walk around for a while.

"It bothers me too when I do any work such as paring potatoes, sewing or crocheting."

Reply

You are doubtless suffering from neuritis, which is in turn due to a focal infection. Have your teeth and tonsils examined first of all. If they do not disclose anything abnormal, an examination of the appendix and gall bladder is indicated. How are your bowels? Do you eat properly?

The purpose of all this is to ferret out the underlying cause—a toxemia—since only through its removal can you hope to cure the trouble in your arms and hands.

Helped Stem German Invaders

There's some real history to the odd cab pictured above. It was one of the many French cabs that carried troops to the front out of Paris in 1914 when the French capital was threatened during the first battle of the Marne. It is now in possession of an eastern American Legion post.

FORD ON THE DEATH PENALTY

Dearborn Independent.

Killing a man is the most useless thing that can be done with him. That is the attitude on this page toward the proposal to restore capital punishment. To stop killing by killing is not to stop it at all, but only to multiply it. Justice is not established by killing the murderer; it is force that is thus established. There is, however, an approximation of justice in compelling him for the rest of his life to take up as far as he can the responsibilities of the one he killed—to labor for the support of his victim's dependents, if any, or to mend as far as discipline and labor can mend it the rent which his lawless deed has torn in the fabric of society.

It does no good to the criminal to kill him, and it does no good to society. A society that turns to rope or gas or electric chair to solve its problems is simply dodging them. Society cannot get rid of its mistakes by killing them. It cannot get rid of the conditions that produce criminals by snuffing out the products of that system. "A life for a life" is an excellent rule, but it does not mean a death for a death.

So that it is not mere sentiment or sympathy that dictates this opposition to capital punishment, but a solemn regard for society and its duty to itself. There is no criminal problem by itself; it is only one aspect of the general social problem. Social imperfection shows itself under many forms—crime, poverty, disease, unemployment, war, vice. And of these crime is the least important and the least prevalent. It is probably the least depressing too; at least one cannot fail to note that it is far more entertaining to the newspaper and theater public than any display or discussion of those greater wickedness—unemployment, poverty, disease and war.

Nor is this to give quarter to crime; it is only an attempt to get the proper proportion of the facts. When public opinion is in a panic because of local occurrences, it is easy to paint crime as the greatest and most depressing problem of the times, so great and pressing as to justify the state in turning criminal itself, when the very agencies that pander to the excitement dare not, at least do not, mention the greater evils in society.

But it is always a bod thing for society to throw up its hands in the face of any of its problems and turn it over to the hangman for settlement. That is not the way to meet the problem, nor the way to find a solution. Or, if it is the way, then let us be consistent and go full length with it—let us turn the Money System over to the hangman, too, and disease-creating conditions, and war-making systems, and industry-destroying conspiracies. Let them all go to the hangman and let that personage stand as society's highest discoverable method of progress.

There are, however, too many persons who will not agree that the hangman is our highest development in progressive methods. The majority are against such an idea. If any one is in doubt of this, a popular vote would soon dispel it. And a popular vote should be the only means by which, in these enlightened days, such a matter should be settled.

Consider: What the state does, every citizen is responsible for. We cannot say that our state killed a man; we must say that you and I killed him. We share the moral responsibility for every condition to which we consent.

More than that: What the state considers necessary and proper to do, every citizen should stand ready to do with his own hands. We cannot always relegate to hired hands what we approve as a proper thing for the state to do. If it were known that every citizen is a potential hangman as he is a potential juror, there would be no capital punishment. The man in the street does not want to go into the killing business. He would not vote for that honor for himself. And since it so directly concerns his moral responsibility, it might be well to give him the opportunity to vote upon it before it is foisted upon him.

None of the arguments offered in favor of capital punishment is found to be provable in experience. In some places where capital punishment exists there also exists a high crime rate, and in some places where capital punishment does not exist there also exists a notable freedom from crime. On the other hand, there are countries which practice capital punishment and are famous for the general security of the citizen's life and property. And there are states where capital punishment does not exist which show a large percentage of major crimes. These facts destroy the only respectable argument for capital punishment, which is that it acts as a deterrent on the criminally minded. Crime seems to bear a relation not to capital punishment, but to economic conditions, the fiber of the population and the efficiency of local authorities. These contain the causes of crime, and these are the three elements which are most persistently neglected in all public discussions and in all public action.

We have taken hold of our problems by too many wrong handles to leave room for any more. To consent that a wrong handle be tried is simply to delay the time of finding the right handle.

NEW ROAD TO IMPERIAL VALLEY PLANNED

Blawley, Calif., Feb. 18.—Closely following and crossing repeatedly the trail of the historic Anza expedition from Mexico to Southern California two centuries ago would be the route of a road from Kane Springs in Imperial county, through Julian, San Diego county, to Riverside, Riverside county, proposed as a part of the state highway system in a bill introduced by Assemblyman M. D. Witter of Brawley. The bill suggests the name of the Spanish Padres highway in view of the significance of the route.

According to the tentative outline, this road would leave the El Centro-San Bernardino-Salton Sea highway at a point at or near Kane Springs and follow in a general way the present road from Pegleg to Julian. Thence it would be diverted northward, to Riverside.

At Julian, connection would be made with a paved highway to San Diego, and with an improved highway running to such well known mountain resorts as Warner's ranch, Cuyamaca Lake, Pine Hills and Descanso. Opening of the new highway north to Riverside would place a beautiful mountain area within easy reach of a densely settled district. This mountain country would have the advantage of few grades, with those of little consequence.

From the scenic standpoint, the Spanish Padres road would have no equal, its advocates contend. From Kane Springs, it would overlook the blue waters of the Salton Sea, with the peaks of San Jacinto and San Bernardino, snow covered, in the dim distance. Westward, the highway would skirt the country of the fossils, where some of the most ancient rock formations in America are visible. Here are found gigantic bivalves more than a foot in diameter, and lesser shells cover the hilltops to the depth of several feet. Footprints of mammoths and giant sloth are yet visible on a sandstone ledge within a few miles of the proposed routing and within easy access.

Climbing to Julian, at an elevation of 4,200 feet, the Spanish Padres highway would be identical with the route of the Butterfield stage lines, that operated across the territory before the Southern Pacific railroad reduced the hazards of passage.

From Julian north, a choice of several routes is available, this being left to the state highway engineers, any of the ways discussed being through a picturesque and historic area, and affording another link between the closely settled belt of Southern California, the playground mountain country and the giant truck farms of Imperial valley.

While northern California legislators have introduced more than 25 special road measures, those from Southern California have been limited to three. As some sort of a gentleman's agreement may be reached between Northern and Southern California for new construction in the south as the price of a cent increase in the gas tax, advocates of the Spanish Padres route believe it is entitled to serious consideration by the authorities.

CALIFORNIA CITRUS RESUMES PREFERENCE IN NEW ZEALAND

In a report published by the United States Department of Commerce, attention is called to the favorable position of California oranges and lemons in the New Zealand market. Quantities of both these fruits arrived on the first steamer after the lifting of the two-year embargo and California will readily regain her former position of preference according to the consular report. It is stated that citrus fruits represent about 40 per cent of the retailer's annual turnover in New Zealand. California oranges are preferred for their superior quality over cheaper domestic and other island oranges. Lemons are used extensively in cooking and make the most popular beverages during the summer. California lemons are greatly superior to the domestic product in quality and to other importations in standard of grade and keeping quality.

Charlie Chaplin, it appears, is again starring in the Gold Rush.—Life.

OFF THE BEATEN PATH

By Charles Fuller Gates.

Ten years makes a big difference these days. A copy of the La Mesa Scout of ten years ago, when examined this week, showed that the Murray dam was to be built. Also the Hodges dam, then referred to as the San Dieguito dam, was proposed, both promoted by Col. Ed Fletcher. Another item in that issue told about the prospects for a through rail service over the San Diego & Southeastern Railway using the now quite familiar gasoline railway cars. "Cars Will Return to the Heart of the City," was the front page heading on this story. "New $100,000 Dam at La Mesa Reservoir" entitled the Murray dam story, and "Great Water Project for San Diego County" explained the Lake Hodges project.

* * *

This same issue had as interesting news from the outside town. Santee evidently had no church then, for Sunday morning services were held at the schoolhouse. The Santee Supply Company announced the discovery of "paddy rice" as a substitute for barley or maize in feeding poultry.

* * *

Ten years ago both Bostonia and Lakeside had high schools and Bostonia had the best baseball team at that time. Now neither has a high school, and also Bostonia lost her grammar school.

In this same issue was a historical sketch on Spring Valley, telling about the historian Bancroft and his establishing the great olive orchard as his monument and the expectation of its growing in value and importance for a hundred years to come. Alas! that big olive grove is fast disappearing and none of the present residents of "San Jorge," which was its early Spanish name, have any use for olive trees. Also the springs, which were then considered so important, have given way to a water supply from the irrigation district.

* * *

The Bancroft ranch was then to be known as "Helix Farms" and contained 515 acres. Bancroft located there the "Pablo Poultry Yards," removed from the city, said to be "the finest establishment of the kind on the coast." Bancroft planned a great Mexican hacienda, to occupy three sides of a square with great enclosed patio, the hacienda to be built of adobe and the patio to contain tropical trees and plants.

* * *

Hubert Howe Bancroft was a great historian as well as planter of olive trees. His thirty-nine volumes of history covering most of the North American continent, particularly the western section, were all written in the first person and if this whole series had been written by a single person it would have required 400 years for the work. Seventy thousand manuscripts and authorities were assembled before the work was begun.

* * *

Not long before Bancroft passed to his reward he published an interesting "Retrospection, Political and Personal," in which he told how he secured one whole floor of a San Francisco office building for his library-office. He began collecting his material for this gigantic history of the Pacific states in 1859. On the European market he secured the 3,000 volumes of the unfortunate Mexican emperor, Maxmilian, which had required 40 years of the life of Don Jose Maria Andrade, the Mexican historian, to assemble. In 1869 he had 16,000 books, manuscripts and pamphlets besides files of Pacific coast journals and maps, and yet kept on assembling material.

* * *

One of the California sources were the records of the 60 years at the 21 Franciscan missions and the records of the Spanish and Mexican settlements. These collected by Stanton and bound into some 300 volumes for the United States land office in 1856, when Stanton came out here as a young lawyer to straighten out the land tangles of the government, were gone through by his editors, and parts needed were translated, making about 70 volumes, when this data was bound into books. In the San Francisco earthquake and fire the U. S. land office burned and those 300 precious volumes of Mission records went up in smoke, but the 70 volumes that Bancroft's editors had translated from them are in the state university library at Berkeley.

* * *

Bancroft in his histories quotes from 1,200 authors and had about 30 co-workers in writing the 39 volumns, although these editors' names do not appear in any of his books. In Mexican and California history he goes back about a thousand years and shows that the Spanish destroyed a greater civilization than their own when they came to Mexico. The Catholic clergy with the conquerors and afterwards the church, destroyed everything of a historical nature the Aztec and Maya-Quiche civilization had in library plates, temples and engraved stone and metal form. Naturally Catholic writers did not love Bancroft, yet had to use his books to reach back into history.

* * *

Bancroft came to California in 1852 with the gold rush and opened up a book store in old Frisco and at that time was able to gather the material that would be impossible to assemble now. He had all the data of the missions and early towns in detail that Stanton gathered and he handled the history of the missions and that of the politicians and officeholders of those days purely from a practical, common sense point of view, showing the faults of the history makers as well as the good points of those early Californians. A thousand writers, both religious and profane, Catholic and Protestant, have commented, criticised, blessed and cursed our greatest historian, but they all have to depend upon his 39 volumes for the real facts of history along the Pacific and the Gulf since the days of Columbus and Cortez.

* * *

It seems impossible for the back country to ever get a fair deal from San Diego city. In the water fight which has run through many years this is illustrated all the time. Not long ago the San Diego Union played up a communication from the irreconcilables at La Mesa Heights containing many doubtful statements. When the long experienced manager of the irrigation district sent in a reply his article was hidden last Sunday in the want ad section where few ever found it.

* * *

Strange to say that old slogan regularly used throughout California for so many years at the time of every big rain, failed to show up at the recent flood. You remember it? "The present rain is worth a million dollars to the farmers!"

SPECIAL RULE WOULD ALLOW DEBATE SOON

By Joseph Timmons.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The House Rules Committee may vote a special rule for the Swing-Johnson bill for Boulder dam tomorrow, to be reported to the house Wednesday. If that course is followed and the rule adopted by the house, the bill will be put on immediate debate.

Enemies of the bill are plotting to stop debate on it in the senate tomorrow. If they succeed, probably the house rules committee will refuse the rule.

Abandonment of the debate by the senate would provide that antagonistic, hard-boiled majority of the rules committee, the alibi for which they have striven—an alibi not too hurtful to the administration.

Speaker Longworth, it is reported on good authority, has said the rule must be given, because he does not intend "to be made the goat."

Put Vice-President Dawes' name is on the honor roll of true friends of California and the southwest. His recognition of Senator Johnson in that dramatic split-second following announcement that the ayes had it on the radio bill gave the Swing-Johnson bill whatever advantage of position it has now.

Lenroot, Phipps, Smoot and half a dozen others were on their feet as quickly as Johnson, demanding recognition. All of them had asked Dawes in advance for that recognition. But the vice-president had promised Johnson, and he kept his word.

Some of those others, antagonists of the Boulder canyon project, and wanting recognition chiefly to head off Johnson, went white with rage. Their anger was not cooled by the surprising development of the support given to Johnson's motion by Watson of Indiana. Willis of Ohio, and others, and the volume of the "aye" vote that established the bill as "unfinished business."

Johnson, single-handed, got from the steering committee, of which Senator Wadsworth is chairman, the place for his bill on the senate program that made possible his motion of Friday. Single-handed, he gained the allegiance of senators that made success for his motion possible. And he got the promise of Dawes.

The bill may not get by this session. The time is short, enemies are planted in ambush, and Ashurst [illegible] and Smoot will filibuster. Smoot made that threat openly and angrily Friday, in that dramatic fight on the Johnson motion, when he declared that he would fight with every bit of his energy to "prevent your bill from reaching a vote."

However, if the filibuster succeeds the Boulder dam project will have made splendid progress, and nothing can keep it from being the one great dramatic issue in the next session of congress.

"Has Prompted" German Stage Celebrities for Quarter of a Century!

Pictured here—peeping out from her improvised station amongst the footlights—is Frau Amalie Harting, who for the last twenty-five years has officiated as prompter at the Deutsches Theater in Berlin, where many of Max Reinhart's famous productions have been staged. Frau Harting is known and beloved by hundreds in the German theatrical world.

There is no truth in the rumor that the senate's itch to keep pure will be made retroactive.—Milwaukee Leader.

The trouble seems to be that there isn't room in a driver for both horse sense and white mule.—Bridgeport Star.

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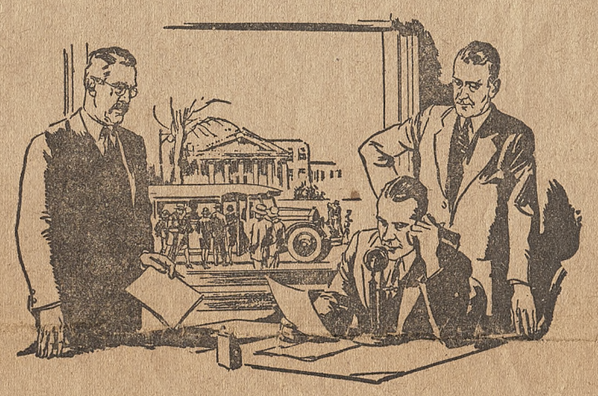

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LAKESIDE JOURNAL

SMITH & SONS, Owners and Publishers

MEMBER SAN DIEGO COUNTY WEEKLY PUBLISHERS' ASS'N.

Successor to Lakeside Booster, established 1919.
Published every Friday at Lakeside, California. Subscription, $2 per year, $1 for six months, payable in advance.
Entered as second-class matter September 6, 1919, at the postoffice at Lakeside, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.
The postal regulations require that subscriptions must be kept paid within the year, otherwise the paper will not be admitted as second-class matter.

LAKESIDE FARMS

The last report from Roland Baker was that he had the measles, but was getting along very well.

Mr. Grau of the San Diego County Hatchery delivered baby chicks to Mrs. Ferrell and Mr. Charles McKenney this week.

Mrs. B. R. Brown attended the funeral of John William Keller Wednesday in San Diego. Mrs. and Mrs. R. A. Keller lived in the Farms several years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Morton were dinner guests Saturday evening of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lucas.

Because of the impossibility of getting across the river to the church Sunday school was held Sunday morning at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Kalstrom. There were forty present.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Harris and son Billy returned to their home on Palm avenue last Saturday after an absence of nearly a year in Nebraska. Master Billy was so anxious to return to his home that he hurried down to the bridge while his parents were occupied in Lakeside and when found was eagerly trying to persuade those in charge to allow him to go across on the cable.

Friends and neighbors in the Farms wish to extend their sympathy to Mrs. W. H. Kreis of San Diego in her recent sorrow. Her mother, Mrs. Catherine Dupont of San Diego, passed away February 16. Mrs. Dupont had been a resident of the city for over forty years. Mr. and Mrs. Kreis have a residence, Oak Lodge, in the Farms and frequently spend week-ends there.

The damage from high water done in Lakeside Farms was not serious. The creek on the Pettie, Bowman, Longly and Johnson ranches changed its course an dwashed away good soil and left large ditches and many rocks. The Drinkwater place was not hurt. Mr. Drinkwater said the water did not come nearly as high as in 1916. There was some washing on the ranches of O. B. Bennett and L. H. Smith. Mr. Smith lost his entire crop of potatoes. He had in quite a large acreage. The orchards on both places were washed considerably. The lower part of the R. M. Kalstrom place was under water and a good deal of sand was deposited. Fences on this place and on a number of other ranches were washed away. Perhaps the greatest damage done to the Farms was the destruction of their deep well. Before the water got high the motor was removed but the well house washed away and the well pipe tipped over and was badly bent. It is not known yet whether the well can be restored or not. Some of the poultry men lost baby chicks on account of the electricity being turned off.

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putting every member of congress on record on the poisoned alcohol issue, but we don't know about fighting fire, and it doesn't seem much worse to poison citizens than it would scare congressman to death.—Ohio State Journal.

Now we have moving pictures that talk. We wish we had patrons of moving pictures who didn't.—American Lumberman.

SAVOY PLAYERS PRESENT "KEMPY"

"Kempy," the Elliott and J. C. Nugent comedy success, will be the attraction of the Savoy Players for the week starting Sunday matinee, February 27th.

"Kempy" was one of New York's biggest successes, but owing to the expectations of the New York producers to send a road attraction to the Pacific coast we have been unable to secure "Kempy" for San Diego. They have recently abandoned this idea and Producer Lawrence Marsh received permission to go ahead with plans for production here.

The story of "Kempy" centers around a family living in a small town in the middle west. "Pa" Bence has three daughters, one who is married, one too young to be married and one that is about to be married. This daughter while practically engaged to a wealthy man, has her heart set on a career before taking over the duties of a housewife. She has tried writing with little success, and has also failed in her attempt to become an artist. She now has an opportunity to go on the stage, much against the wishes of her parents and her husband to be, and their efforts to marry her off quickly provide gales of laughter for the spectator.

"Kempy" was one of the biggest hits ever presented in New York and it portrays the everyday life of a typical American family. It is a cross section, showing them in time of trial and in moments of happiness. It takes each one, catalogues him in his exact position and moves the characters about with a fluent ease which makes the perfect day.

Howard Watson, popular juvenile of the Savoy Players, will be seen in the title role of "Kempy," Forrest Taylor, leading man, will appear as Duke Merrill, and Theodora Warfield will be seen in the leading feminine role of "Kate Bence." Eddy Lawrence will have a splendid old man role, and the rest of the company, including Howard Macnear, Ruby Kisman, Vane Calvert and Marie Grey, will be admirably cast. The production will be staged under the personal direction of Producer Lawrence Marsh, assisted by Harry Hays.

"Kempy" is packed with laughs, brimming over with a romance and sweetness that touches the heart and seeps itself into the soul, and it is packed with tense dramatic situations to hold suspense till the final curtains.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE GREAT FLOOD THE WEEK AFTER

(Continued from Page 1)

ognized as a great railroad genius. It has been in continuous operation since Friday except for an hour or two Tuesday when one of the carriers broke down. There have gone over it passengers and all the articles that have been passing over the bridge in the course of regular business. It includes the mails, milk, chicken and dairy feed, hand baggage, groceries, veal carcasses—everything that in the usual course of transportation has been passing to and fro between Lakeside and the back country. C. A. Hopkins took 1,100 baby chicks over at one time. It really beats the cars what people can do in order to provide the things that support life when that great mother of invention, Necessity, compels them to.

The job of pulling the loads across on the cable offered free employment for all. When any one wanted to cross he generally had to work his way by helping to get other passengers and freight over first. One man thought he paid a rather big price for his transportation when he had to work about three hours before obtaining it. Another worked awhile and then wanted to know where he could collect his wages. He was told to mail his bill to C. C. Young, Sacramento, and it would probably be all right.

In addition to this means of transportation a man with four mules and a wagon was hired by the county to cross the river some distance below the bridge. If the river falls within a few days this line will doubtless get most of the business. The stages and trucks were already relaying at the bridge Wednesday, having made their way to the river from Ramona, and within a week everything will probably be going through as required.

L. J. Clevenger, who carries the mail on the star route from Lakeside to Julian, had some difficulties at first. He had to walk several times but became tired of that and for several days he has been relaying, using a Ford on the south side of the bridge and his Dodge on the north. Nearly all this week he has been getting across the streams at the foot of Mussey grade with the Dodge on its own power, although many cars got stuck and were pulled out.

W. D. White, who lives at the head of Mussey grade, came down Wednesday. He said it was remarkable what a lot of boulders and debris generally had lodged on the grade. It had been sufficiently cleared to permit the passage of cars and trucks.

Work on the bridge repairs was going forward rather slowly Wednesday, only one shift of men being employed. Several loads of piles were on the ground and the stringers and beams were being provided. It was then thought that the pile driver would be completed and actual construction work begun by Friday or Saturday of this week. With favorable weather and good luck generally the bridge should be fully reconstructed within ten days or two weeks. The entire project is in charge of Mr. Lincoln Johnson of Lakeside. Supervisor Good has charge of Mr. Foster's district because of the latter's continued illness.

In general the people are adapting themselves to the conditions and things are being reconstructed as rapidly as possible. The great flood of 1927 will be remembered only as a historical incident within the next six months.

HIGH SCHOOL OPERETTA POSTPONED TO MARCH 10

The Grossmont high school operetta, "Lelawala", scheduled to have been given by the glee clubs of the school at the auditorium the night of March 2, has been postponed to Thursday evening, March 10.

Following is the cast of the play:

Wokomis, chief of the Oniahgahrahs—Frank Phillips.
Lelawala, his daughter — Irene Kemp.
Klolowar, his son — Talmadge Phelps.
Marpeetopah, medicine man—Clyde Shaw.
Hintola, grandmother of Lelawala—Ardes Smith.
Shungela, rejected lover of Lelawala—Eugene Vacher.
Wacootay, an Oniahgahrah brave—Roy Van Doren.
Wambebe, an Oniahgahrah brave—Hal McClure.
Wanyeca, a romanitc widow—Ethel Cletus.
Napanee, who loves Klolowar—Elsie Applestill.
Sowanas, lover of Lelawala—George Kalstrom.
Eagle Eye, a famous scout—Harry Starr.
Major Wallace, commandant of a fort—Clinton Wise.
Mabel, his daughter—Lois Robeson.
Clarinda Bond, who admires the sergeant—Adeline Beidleman.
Sergeant Bilks, who admires himself—Raymond Potter.
Lord Tatler, who admires wittiicisms—Arthur Twigg.
Captain Bliss, lover of Mabel—Bruce Gates.
Indian braves—Lee Harris, Russell Coleman, Bill Williams, Leonard Swanson, Elden Allen, James Kalstrom, Eric Rittenhouse, Walter Barnett.
Two braves for Shungela—Ruth Allen, Mary Garfield.
Indian maidens—Grace Kalstrom, Josephine Salas, Corynne Crane, Refugio Visconti, Margaret Anderson, Genevieve Fowlkes, Dorothy Cowardin, Betty Rosenberger, Bertha Cave, Hazel Noves, Faye Thomas.
English girls—Virginia Otis, Ethel Johnston, Ara Lou Baker, Helen Tillman, Helene Benbrook, Dorothy Bond, Shirley Swanson.
Minuet—Girls—Carmelita Harkleroad, Nellie Van Doren, Ferne Jameson, Phoebe Brunson; boys—Helen Carr, Jacqueline Slate, Bettey Stewart, Isobel Harris.
Indian dancers—Harriett Merrick, Wilma Price, Lucille Schorer, Betty Keeney, Marjorie Hathaway, Lynette Harkleroad, Marjorie Hart.
Soldiers—Frances Tanimoto, Lois Wieben, Helen Stacy, Helen Self, Eugenia Kemp, Patsy Danks, Leona Okey, Grace Wilkinson.
Accompanists—Rose Tillery, Dorothy Pratt.
Stage carpenter—Frank Phillips.
Business manager—Annie Simpson.
Stage manager—Bruce Gates.
Property manager—Virginia Woods.

The preacher who forbade his children to read fairy tales should also caution them against perusing political literature.—New York Evening Post.

The funeral of the late Emperor of Japan cost $2,000,000, says a dispatch. No wonder the people shout, "Long live the emperor!"—Memphis Press.

"Houdini Library Goes to Sing Sing Warden." But it's a safe bet that the warden won't allow his guests to read the books.—New York Evening Post.

When Bolshevism isn't a menace it's an alibi.—Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.

Still, we Californians don't deny that Florida's climate has it all over ours for variety.—San Diego Union.

A Good Time to Consider PAVING

The R. E. Hazard Contracting Co., Inc., of San Diego will have installed and in operation at Spring Valley, (near the Spring Valley quarry) within a week's time its new

$40,000 Matson Portable Asphalt Plant

This plant has been placed here for the purpose of manufacturing more economically asphaltic concrete to be used in several large improvement districts in the La Mesa section, for which we now have the paving contracts.

Whether or not it will stay here depends upon future contracts.

By its establishment we were able to effect a direct saving to the taxpayers in the Lemon Grove and La Mesa vicinity from

1c to 1½c per Square Foot

on the contracts awarded us to date.

In view of these facts we here take the liberty of suggesting to the people of Ramona, Lakeside, El Cajon and La Mesa, that if they have under consideration the installation of any paving improvements in their various municipalities, now is a good time to get the projects legally under way.

R. E. Hazard Contracting Co., Inc.

HEAVY HAULING
GRADING
PAVING

Office---Garage---Stables
Kettner Blvd. and Laurel St.
San Diego, Calif.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

C. A. Hopkins received a delivery of 1,100 baby chicks Wednesday.

The benefit dance which was to be given Saturday has been indefinitely postponed.

Mrs. L. H. Smith and Mrs. A. W. Morton were guests of Mrs. W. A. Meyer Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Morton entertained Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Smith Sunday night at dinner.

Mrs. W. A. Meyer, Mrs. L. H. Smith and Mrs. A. W. Morton spent Thursday afternoon as the guests of Mrs. C. A. Hopkins.

R. E. Cristy from Butte, Montana, arrived in Lakeside last week and will stay until the first of April. He owns property in Riverview.

The Lakeside irrigation district suffered little damage form the storm. Their well is not hurt and very little pipe was washed away.

E. P Oaks is taking the place of G. A. Otis with the Union Oil company. He has rented a home in El Cajon and has taken his family there.

W. E. Oaks went to Ventura Sunday. He expected to be gone for a very brief time, but the storm made the roads impassable, so his homecoming is delayed.

A daughter was born Saturday, February 19, to Mr. and Mrs. Abel Ruis. Mr. Ruis is an employe of the La Mesa, Lemon Grove and Spring Valley irrigation district.

Fine reports are received from J. C. Brockway, who is still at Mercy hospital. Mr. Brockway is able to be up every day and is expecting to leave the hospital before very long.

The lower part of the C. E. Linn ranch on the Bostonia road was damaged, the garden was washed away and the orchard half buried in mud. The damage can be entirely remedied, however. The water came into the house for a short time.

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See

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and
Dr. R. A. Crawford
DENTISTS

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Hours: 8:30 to 12 a. m. and
1 to 5 p. m.
Phone La Mesa 59

Mr. J. B. Rumsey went to Holtville, Imperial valley, Tuesday. He was accompanied by T. P. Marshall, an uncle of Mrs. Rumsey who is spending the winter in the Rumsey home.

Mrs. L. F. Heilman and daughter Margaret, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Heilman and E. H. Andrews from San Diego visited with E. P. Fitch and daughter Sunday at their temporary residence in Cottage No. 2 of Lindo Park.

William Darling is making a visit in the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Darling. The uncertainty of the roads between Lakeside and Los Angeles made it seem unwise to attempt the return as soon as had been planned.

E. P. Fitch is getting his house ready to move back in again. The water entered three rooms and it will take some time to get things clean and dry so that it will be habitable. The ranch was washed some, but is not seriously injured.

W. J. Kuhner lost a mule and John Pepper a team of horses during the flood. The animals got bogged in the mud and it took two hours' work to get them out. The effort was in vain, for they died shortly after from exposure and exhaustion.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Wade and son Lloyd came to Lakeside to spend the week-end with Mrs. Wade's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Mallory, and the storm became so severe they did not attempt to return, but stayed until the weather cleared. Word had been received that they reached their home without mishap.

Mrs. Otis Barker and her young son Leland have both been seriously ill during the last week. Mrs. Barker is improving, but Leland is still confined to the bed. The high water seriously damaged the Barker ranch. The rich land lying below the road was entirely covered with water and a large part of it was washed away.

The well which supplied the Laws and Hopkins ranches with water was overflowed by San Vicente creek and it will be many weeks before the water goes down so it can be reached. Whether there will be any well there by that time is problematical. They are pumping water from the creek for ranch use now. George Armstrong, west of Lakeside, lost two fine wells. A number of wells were washed out in El Monte. The deep well on Lakeside Farms is ruined. The great damage done to wells is a serious loss for the entire community.

A Standard Oil truck was lost in the Santa Ysabel river at Sutherland dam site Monday. The driver, Harold Laws, went for help to get the truck out of the river, but it tipped over and was washed away almost at once. Fragments of the truck are strewn all along the river now for four or five miles. Several days after the accident one of the headlights was picked up. The glass was all smashed, but, strange to say, the bulb was in perfect condition. The engine and all heavy parts were destroyed, but an electric light bulb passed through the flood safely. Mr. Laws walked to Ramona, where he was met by a car sent from the Santee office Monday evening and was taken home.

Guy Miller was able to get out from his place for the first time Saturday. No damage was done to his ranch except that the well was filled in and is for the present useless. The Millers found their radio a great help during the time they were entirely cut off from their neighbors. They had news of the going out of the Lakeside bridge and other storm stories as promptly as anyone else.

The reports from Armand Emery, who has been very ill in Mercy hospital since the middle of January, are most encouraging. He has made excellent gains during the last two weeks and is looking forward to being able to leave the hospital soon. Mr. Emery is a brother of Mrs. Guy Miller and has very many friends here who are rejoiced to hear that he is doing so well.

A. Andriola is in the county hospital seriously ill. As soon as it can be done an operation will be performed. At present he is too ill to undergo the operation. Mrs. Andriola and little daughter are staying with friends in San Diego. Mr. and Mrs. Andrioal used to live in El Monte, where Mr. Andriola was employed by the Wilkinson brothers. Later they moved to Santee. There are many in Lakeside who are very sorry to hear of this trouble that has come to them.

E. E. Cox, driver of the Bisher truck, attempted to reach Ramona Tuesday afternoon. The truck became mired in front of W. J. Kuhner's ranch. R. L. Swearengin helped him get it out. It had been out only a short time when three cars were stuck in the same place and had to remain there for the storm. The autoists passed Swearengin and Cox on their way to the San Vicente bridge.

Jean Ames, working for the county, is doing valiant work with a four-horse team and wagon taking passengers and freight across the river. The mud is so deep that it is a difficult pull for the teams. Tuesday two attempts to ford the river were made by residents of the Farms, but the task was too heavy for single teams and both became mired. The horses went down and were gotten out with some difficulty.

Much of the land between the river and the highway west of town was cut away. The river changed its course and swung to the left and is now running over fertile lands which were producing freely. Two houses were washed away, but no lives were lost. Considerable damage was done to the Riverview water system. Just how much is not possible to determine yet. It is thought the pipes are safe and it is hoped the wells can be restored.

Mrs. L. H. Smith crossed the river Tuesday by way of the Jean Ames ferry. Just as the crossing was made two teams following were mired and gotten out with difficulty. Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Blucher and Mrs. Otis attended the Eastern Star session in El Cajon. The deputy grand matron from San Diego was the guest of the chapter. Mrs. Smith spent the night with Mrs. L. W. Walton and returned home Wednesday, but this time by way of the cable.

Mrs. Wallace Phillips went to San Diego Tuesday and spent a few hours with her daughter Grace. Mrs. Phillips planned to call on the sick ones at the hospital. The boys' ward was still in quarantine so she was not able to see Roland Baker. A short time was spent with Joseph Foster. Mr. Foster though still very weak is on the job and is doing all he can for Lakeside. He is in constant touch with all that is being done and is directing the work of repair from his bedside.

The ranch of W. J. Kuhner in Dexter valley was badly washed. Deep cuts were made about house and barn. Mr. Kuhner moved all the household furniture out Saturday and had it stored on the Holland place in Lakeside Farms. He does not intend to take his family back to the house, but will build on higher ground. Other property of Mr. Kuhner's in El Monte, Riverview and by the river near San Vicente bridge was very seriously damaged, much of it being washed entirely away.

R. L. Swearengin was the first person from Lakeside Farms to get across the river. Friday morning he donned his bathing suit and waded across. He brought the good news that everything was all right at the Farms. There was plenty of food, though a shortage of such staples as bread. The biggest problem was food for stock and poultry. Mr. Swearengin took some provisions back across the river and returned, accompanied by Ira Condon, for more provisions and the mail. They found the passage across the river very difficult going to Lakeside, but the return was easier.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL COOPERATION

It is generally known that the various denominations, during the past several years, have been coming closer together in the work of propagating the gospel and building up the Kingdom of God on earth. But knowledge of the actual facts is not very widely known. There exists an organization kowns as the Federal Council of the Churches of America with headquarters in New York City and branch offices in Washington, D. C., and Chicago, in which twenty-eight denominations are are joined in cooperative work along twelve different lines of service, each one of these being directed by a special committee. Leading men of the various denominations are at the head of the organization. There is a country-wide representation composing the membership of the council. As proof of this I have the honor of being a member of the council.

One of the most practical results so far attained through this cooperation is the establishment of allied councils in the various states. Through these state councils the denominations work together to prevent over churching in small communities. This is done by making a survey of conditions in each community, and then allotting the various communities where it is practicable to one or another of the denominations as may be, in the circumstances most wise, economical and efficient. A significant illustration of the splendid results of this plan is seen in the fact that in the state of California, within the past three years, more than 100 communities have been allocated so that a single church, connected with one of many denominations, becomes, respectively, responsible for spiritual leadership in each one of the communities. This is much better than the over crowding and the unseemly rivalry which the old methods have often brought about. As for the best form to be adopted in carrying out this idea let me quote from a recent article in the Federal Council Bulletin, as showing the judgment which the Federal Council has arrived at as the result of its long experience:

"Many partisans of the 'community church' have considered it a revolt against denominationalism; and it is generally supposed that most united churches are undenominational. But the study found in town and country areas of the north and west only 137 undenominational churches, while it listed 312 federated churches and 528 united churches connected with denominations. It was also shown that, except under particularly favorable circumstances, the undenominational church was the least stable of the forms of union; and that many of the leaders of such churches confessedly missed the kinds of assistance that denominational bodies regularly supply their churches."

This shows that the denominational community church has proved most desirable. It is more closely allied with the whole body of Christians in carrying on the world-wide work of Christianity. It calls for a more generous spirit of Christian unity on the part of those who become its members or its co-workers. From a denominational viewpoint, it is fair, since in one community one denomination and in another community another denomination receives the allocation, thus producing a balance of gain or loss. It provides for the assistance out of denominational treasuries, which is so often necessary in order that the work may be sustained in small communities. For instance, the Lakeside Community church, being a Presbyterian organization, is receiving from the Board of Church Extension of Los Angeles Presbytery the sum of $450 this church year, ending April 1st, 1927. And finallly it leads toward thinking in terms of the Kingdom of God rather than in terms of denomination. Moreover, it might be added that it frequently occurs that, where churches have had to be helped (sometimes two or three or more of them) because they were in overchurched communities, after consolidation of the Christian work in one church the community has been able to support the work without help, thus releasing funds which may be used elsewhere.

H. P. Cory.

New York theatrical producers have probably decided to put on a clean-up for the reason that they have already staged everything else. —Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

The country now has only about 4,000,000 gallons of medicinal whiskey in storage. A couple of good snakes would have the nation at their mercy.—San Diego Union.

The present outlook is that the Democrats in 1928 will put up a good fight—among themselves.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

Queen Marie thinks she could sell fairy tales in America. She must have read the political platforms.—Publishers Syndicate (Chicago).

COMMUNITY CHURCH

Sunday 9:45 a. m.—Sunday school, (temperance lesson) "Making the Community Christian." Gal. 5; 13-25. The "Recognition Service" announced will be postponed until later.

10:45 a. m.—Junior Endeavor at Manse. Topic, "A View of the Mountain Missions."

11 a. m.—Morning worship. The pastor will preach, the exchange of pulpits with the Rev. White of Santee being postponed for the present. Sermon theme, "Stewardship." Text, "Stewards of the Manifold Grace of God." 1 Peter 4:10.

7:15 p. m.—Christian Endeavor meeting. Topic, "Practical World Brotherhood." (Missionary meeting) Leader, Mrs. R. M. Kalstrom.

8 p. m.— Song service and sermon. "The Christ Spirit the Only Basis for Human Brotherhood." Songs 11, 302, 315, 209.

Tuesday All day meeting of the Ladies' Aid society at the church. Hostesses, Mrs. L. G. Scott and Mrs. H. P. Cory. Cafeteria luncheon. There will be election of officers.

"Truth is the rock, and on that rock faith plants its foot and feels secure. I feel even on a rock you cannot live long without an atmosphere and the believer's atmosphere is love. That atmosphere is invisible, not the forgotten; still it is real, and it is vital. 'The words I speak unto you are spirit and they are life.'"

H. P. Cory.

Before electric signs were invented actors were obliged to make their reputations by acting.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

European powers who took concessions in the Celestial Kingdom are making them now.—Dallas News.

EL CAJON THEATER
THE BEST IN MOVING PICTURES

PROGRAM

Friday, Saturday, Feb. 25-26
Zane Grey's
"BORN TO THE WEST"
Jack Holt, Margaret Morris, Raymond Hatton, Arlette Marchal and George Liegman.
Two-reel Comedy
Friday, Country Store Night

Sunday, Monday, Feb. 27-28
Gene Stratton Porter's Greatest Novel
"LADDIE"
Monumental Epic of the American Family with John Bowers, Gene Stratton, Bess Fowers, David Torrence
Two-reel Comedy
Monday, Country Store Night

Tues.day, Wednesday, Mar. 1-2
Jack Hoxie with His Dog Pal "Bunk" and His Wonder Horse, "Scout" in
"HIDDEN LOOT"
A blue streak western
Two-reel Comedy and a New Serial of Ten Chapters
"THE BAR C MYSTERY"
Wed., Country Store Night

TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY
6:30 p. m.—8:30 p. m.
Sunday Three Shows, Starting at 5:30 p. m.

Admission: Adults 25 Cents
Children 10 Cents

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Hygrade Hy-Spots

VOL. I FEBRUARY 25, 1927 NO. 11

Published in the interests of the people of Lakeside and vicinity by the Lakeside Feed Store.

The heavy rains found us well stocked with feed. We were not very badly in need of any of our various shipments delayed in transit. Fortunately we were therefore not obliged to ask our good friends and customers to suffer inconvenience on that account.

—

Suppose George Washington had been a woman, could we celebrate her birthday?

—

The cable and carrier system is sure helping things out north of the bridge. It was in operation just about soon enough to save the lives of lots of poultry.

If you keep quiet and listen you may learn a lot from people who talk too much.

—

Mrs. Price says: "Everything comes to him who orders hash."

—

At that George missed the convenience of having Hygrade Feeds for his live stock.

—

Folks, isn't it time to get together and try to force the city of San Diego and the La Mesa irrigation district to compromise for the sake of the protection of our community from future floods? They might still be fighting over where to build the dams when the next flood comes along if we don't.

—

"Does your wife pick all your suits?"
"No, just the pockets."

We want to thank everybody who usually has us deliver their feed for their cooperation during and since last week's rains, in not expecting door deliveries while the ground was too soft for trucks to drive over with safety.

—

Income-s tax. Out goes cash.

—

Halt! Get your income tax figures up—or down.

—

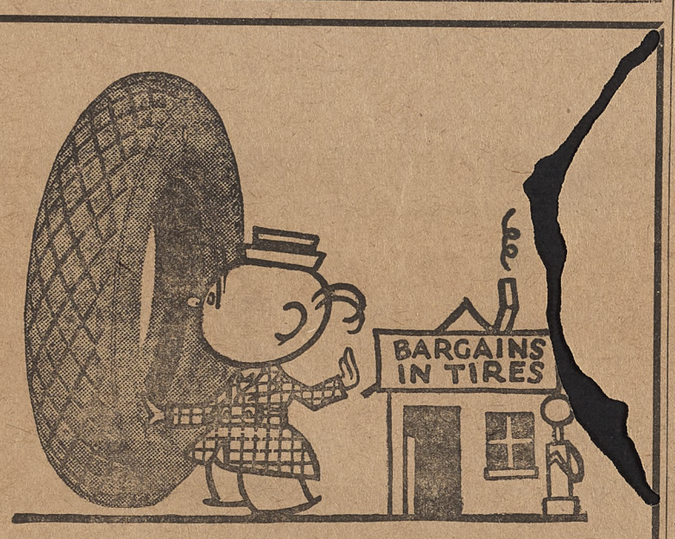
We can sympathize with February. It's a little short.

—

Teacher (to tardy pupil): "Well, Johnny, I see you're behind again."

Johnny: "Well, you wouldn't if I had a safety pin."

Lakeside Feed Store
Phone El Cajon 782



Goodyear has developed a Balloon Tire tread which matches the Goodyear Balloon carcass of Supertwist Cord.

It is the famous Goodyear All-Weather Tread scientifically redesigned for Balloon Tire use.

The sharp-edged, diamond-shaped blocks are placed in a semi-flat design. These blocks grip the road and retain their usefulness longer than any tread heretofore offered.

Long, slow, even tread wear is assured. "Cupping" and uneven wear, so common to many Balloon Tires, are practically eliminated.

Come in and see this new Goodyear Balloon Tire.

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"Traveling" Schoolhouse

Pictured here is an interior view of Canada's "schoolhouse on wheels." In districts sparsely settled and where the population is not large enough to justify the erection of a permanent schoolhouse, the government sends this special fitted up railway coach and teacher-equipped with ample facilities for instruction!

SHIPSTEAD HOLDS TRUMP HAND IN SENATE PLAY

By Norman Hapgood.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The only farmer-labor senator was stretched out in a chair smoking his third cigar. He had been taking the hide off the Democratic party for being a Me-too to the Republicans, and off the Republicans for being the party of standpatism. The broad-shouldered gentleman from Minnesota would play center-rush if the senate had a team. He had a cold, however, and was feeling not very optimistic about liberalism. I was tired and was lying on his bed. There were no bouquets thrown at progress.

Nobody knows whether Smith of Illinois or Vare of Pennsylvania, nominated and elected in a profuse storm of bank-notes, will be seated when they march up to the senate door in about nine months and a half. Politicians sit around and wonder what will happen if, when the next senate organizes, there are exactly as many Democrats as Republicans, with Henrik Shipstead looking on with his ironical good humor and holding the balance of power under his ample shirt. Congress is run by committees. Committees are run by chairmen. The majority party has the chairman.

"I have just had a letter from ——," said I, naming one of the most distinguished liberals in the United States. "He says the atmosphere is more promising in Washington than it has been in seven years. What does he mean?"

"He told me that," said Shipstead. "I am not clear about how he gets it. He feels that the public is more critical of what is going on that it has been since the beginning of the war."

"Did he mean things like the unanimous resolution in the senate against our using force in our differences with Latin America?"

"I imagine so," said the senator. "I admit the people are in good mood for more ideals. But where can they go? How can there be a revolt against the Republicans when the Democrats are just the same? They had a chance to make a sharp division last session, on taxation, and they ran away from it."

"Will farm discontent amount to anything, as affecting 1928?" I asked, getting up from the bed and walking around, for this is a critical point. "I suppose Lowden is the only threat to Coolidge."

"The president will get by," said Shipstead, "if he signs the McNary-Haugen bill. I think we are going to pass it. I rather think he will sign it."

"I do not see how he can," said I, "after what he has said about the fundamental principles involved, and after what Mr. Mellon has said, presumably with the president's assent."

"I do not think he has shut the door," said the senator. "A distinction can be made, if he thinks it best to sign."

Shipstead was brought up on a farm, like so many of the poor boys who rise high in this country. The open-mindedness, which is a quality that forms much of his attractiveness and of his strength, he himself attributes largely to his interest in science. At college, at Northwestern University, near Chicago, and for a time after college, he paid much attention to chemistry, biology and anthropology.

"I am not an evolutionist," he said with a smile, knowing it would shock me. After giving me a moment to digest the jolt he went on: "Of course, I admire Darwin. What I mean is I don't believe in taking the best guess we can make at the moment as if it were the everlasting truth. Darwin didn't. He stated the facts, as far as they could be obtained, and made his best guess at the explanation, but he did not expect things to stand still. When I was in college they assured me the atom could never be divided. Look at it now. It is the same in moral and intellectual truths. I have seen more miracles in my life than are stated in Genesis or in the whole Bible.

"What difference does it matter how a truth is stated," he added, reflectively. "I have no objection to the way things happen to be put in Genesis." He was thinking about something, evidently. He came out with it: "A truth is the most radical thing there is, provided you really get hold of a truth."

"You are classed as a radical," I observed.

"Yes, I know," the senator admitted. "The people who are afraid of any ideas of improvement call anybody a radical who is interested in applying principle to public affairs. On the other hand, the lunatic fringe in the Farmer-Labor party thinks I am a traitor because I propose to bring in by legislation some motion of the universe they have thought up and taken the trouble to write down on paper."

"Is there anything in Minnesota and the west generally that can be called radicalism?" I asked, still with 1928 in the back of my head.

"The real trouble," said the gentleman who sits in so strategic a position at Washington, "is in lack of knowledge and ideas. The people who call themselves radicals too often know little and think feebly. That is why the Farmer-Labor party has so largely gone to pieces in Minnesota. It is why a corresponding group failed when it obtained power in North Dakota. You cannot reform the present situation without hard, continuous and solid work.

"For example, North Dakota went ahead to store its wheat, to change it into flour itself, to avoid having it stored in Minneapolis. It wholly left out of account the fundamental fact that flour costs more to ship, and inevitably must cost more, on account of its perishability and the kind of handling required, than wheat does. Therefore the more wheat North Dakota changed into flour and shipped the more money it lost. The radicals could not see a simple thing like that.

"Much of the milling business is leaving Minneapolis and going to Buffalo for exactly the same reason, that the wheat shall be changed into flour at a point nearer the center of population. The radicalism that is too lazy to understand economic laws is not going to get us anywhere."

Shipstead's inquiring mind is as critical of experts in our centers of population as it is of western radicals. "My father brought the first Holstein bull into Minnesota," he said. "The talk about remedying the farm situation by better farm methods is idle and ignorant. It is the best farmers who are suffering, not the wost ones. A friend of mine boasts to me: 'I have only forty acres. I live on cold potatoes and sour milk. They can't get me.' That is the level of successful farming if we do nothing about it."

After several hours of philosophizing, all the time saying something, the whole senate Farmers-Labor party got up out of his chair, blew his nose and dropped his cigar. He was about to put on his evening clothes, but his mind was wondering how many people reconcile loud talk about self-determination for China while interfering with self-determination for Mexico. He is busy just now as a member of the committee on foreign affairs. He is chairman of a sub-committee before which hearings are going on regarding a bill to prevent the use of armed forces to collect money from foreign countries.

THE ARGONAUT WOULD MODIFY OR REPEAL SYNDICALISM LAW

The San Francisco Argonaut, now in its fiftieth year, the oldest conservative weekly publication in the Pacific coast, in its current issue urges such modification of the California criminal syndicalism law as will preserve freedom of thought and expression. The Argonaut declares in favor of the bill introduced into the legislature by Senator Fellom of San Francisco, which would confine criminal syndicalism to overt acts, and would do away with the provisions in the present law that makes crimes of opinions.

The Northern California committee and the Southern California committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, in a joint statement recently said that the Argonaut's editorial represented substantially their position. Both committees, it was declared, have pledged themselves to support the Fellom amendment.

The editorial, which is published under the title of "A Lag Begot by Fear, Damned by Use," follows:

"The California criminal syndicalism law was enacted in the spring of 1919, a time when war hysteria manifested itself to a feverish degree, and when most of the epople of the state saw the spectre of Bolshevism in every industrial disturbance and in every boast of an economic misfit. Under the domination of its fears California forgot that it was a strong state and a free state, and placed upon its statutes a law that was the mark of weakness and tyranny.

"Perhaps the most fundamental distinction between a libertarian government and a despotism is that the former regards as crimes only overt acts, while the latter makes crimes of opinions. The American constitution is specific on this point. 'No person,' it says, 'shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.'

"In adopting the syndicalism act, California not only went contrary to the plain wording of the federal constitution, but it injured its reputation in the eyes of the nation. Because of the drastic nature of the law, in some quarters California was regarded as a state in which life and property were not secure, as a battleground of revolutionary movements. Persons and organizations concerned with the preservation of civil liberties characterized this state as a swamp of illibera lixm. In In 1925 the American Civil Liberties Union, an organization dedicated to the task of maintaining the rights guaranteed under the Bill of Rights, declared that civil liberties were at a lower ebb in California than in any other state of the Union.

"The reason for these uncomplimentary references will be found in the wording of the syndicalism law, which makes a crime of a 'doctrine or precept.' The law also establishes crime by association, that is to say, it holds all members of a political or industrial organization culpable for any offense committed by any member of that organization. Hardly a person sent to prison under the law was convicted of an act of violence, or even of preaching a revolutionary 'doctrine or precept.' Virtually all were convicted solely on the ground of membership in organizations considered illegal, notwithstanding that these organizations, now that the hysteria which engendered the law has passed, are functioning without molestation from public authorities.

"Intelligent Californians do not regard them seriously, nor should they be so regarded, for they are composed of visionaries who dream and talk in large terms of a new social order, but lack the power to effect any considerable social change. Intelligent Californians, however, resent the inference conveyed by the syndicalism law that this state is despotic with respect to civil liberties and fearful of its security, and this sentiment has led to a movement for such amendment to the law as will make it conform to American principles of freedom.

"A bill seeking this end has been introduced to the legislature. It would do away with construing a 'precept or doctrine' as criminal syndicalism, and would confine that crime to overt acts of violence. Thus the obnoxious infringement upon civil liberties represented by this present law would be corrected, and at the same time the state would be protected against revolutionary bodies that carried their theories into the field of action. The ordinary laws of the state, of course, provide that protection, but the redundancy would serve to assuage the fears of those who, like Secretary of State Kellogg, envision the hobgoblin of revolution menacing the nation.

"Enactment of the bill would at least aid in restoring California to its old-time position as a free state, tolerant in its strength, and willing to let every malcontent rant to the limit of his restless ego, as long as he only rants."

Meandering with Marjorie

BY MARJORIE ADAMS

I played bridge not long ago at the home of a hostess, part of the charm of whose parties lies in her careful attention to the smallest detail.

Everything, it seemed to me, was perfect. The sandwiches, especially, intrigued me. They were in the forms of diamonds, hearts, spades and clubs and appropriately covered. The hearts and diamonds were pimento cheese, cherry and cream cheese and strawberry jam. The clubs and spades were ripe olive, caviar and grape conserve.

I've decided that since details like sandwiches and cake shapes are so easy to manage that I'm going to add their touch to my future entertainments.

Do You Know:

1. Nuts are a highly concentrated food because their water content is low?

2. Almonds, butternuts and peanuts contain more protein than an equal weight of meat and therefore are often used as meat substitutes?

3. Salt has no influence on the digestibility of nuts, but does improve the flavor of those rich in fat?

4. The low temperature of cold storage is necessary if nuts are to be kept through warm weather because they deteriorate chiefly by becoming wormy, rancid or musty?

Shelled nuts absorb moisture from the air very quickly, and so should be kept in air-tight jars and when necessary heated in the oven to restore their crispness?

RECIPES

Fruit Punch Sandwiches

1 cake of cream cheese softened with cream
1/3 cup of chopped candied orange and grapefruit peel
¼ cup of chopped nuts
1 teaspoon of vanilla
Whole wheat bread

Mix ingredients and spread between thin, buttered slices of bread.

Baked Fudge

Cook until blended, two ounces of bitter chocolate and one-half a cupful of melted butter

Beat three eggs; add one cupful of sugar and three-fourths of a cupful of flour which has been sifted twice with one-half teaspoonful of salt and one-half teaspoonful of baking powder.

Combine these mixtures and add one cupful of nuts and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Pour into a greased dripping pan and bake twenty-five minutes in a moderate oven. Cut in squares.

Hash Tip

Hash, the popular dish which some men love and others hate, will have a decidedly nice tang if carrots either raw or cooked are ground into it.

EXCHANGE PACKING HOUSES SAVE UNDER COMPACT PLAN

No fire losses during the year on coverage of 143 packing houses totalling over $15,000,000 indemnity is the information just released by the California Fruit Growers Exchange in a semi-annual report covering the operation of its Mutual Indemnity Compacts, an Exchange service representing tremendous savings to growers. Total losses since the last serious fire which occurred 13 years ago have only amounted to $1,845.

The cost of operation of the compacts for the year was approximately $5,650, or an average of $39.51 per cent per house. The savings to compact members are in proportion to the amount of coverage. An association carrying the minimum coverage, $11,700, saves the difference between $39.51 and about $150, the cost of outside coverage. An association carrying the maximum, $2,000,000, saves the difference between $39.51 and $2,000, the approximate cost of outside protection.

How Do You Like My Frock?

That question above might well be asked by Miss Billie Dove, the beautiful screen star, who is pictured here wearing a charming street frock of attractive design. It's a one-piece dress of black crepe romane and has an abbreviated cape of white crepe romane with an exaggerated Peter Pan collar, caught at the neck with white ribbon ties. The satin-face of the material is used for narrow panels.

A large black silk, white satin-lined picture hat goes with it.

It is interesting to reflect that we have been taught for years to believe that the Chinese were quiet and pacific people, remarkable for their courtesy to strangers.—Nashville Banner.

A resolution has been introduced seeking to bar firearms from the mails. It would also seem important to bar them from the females, at least from the married ones.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

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You will find many suggestions in current women's magazines and in up-to-date cook books for whole meals—meat and vegetable—that can be cooked in the automatic oven of an Electric Range.

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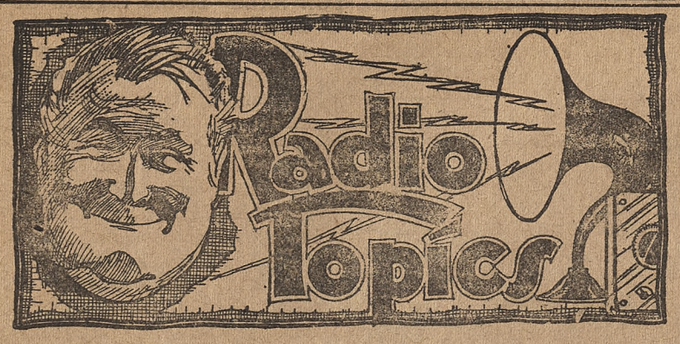
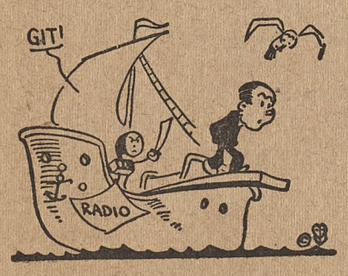


New Help for Radio Congestion

BY R. M. SHERRILL
(Radio Engineer)

The interference caused by the great number of radio transmitting stations has been most troublesome in the larger cities but lately it has started to have its effect on the listeners in rural communities. Although these country listeners are few, compared to the city listeners, yet strange to say they have become the more instrumental in bringing about the much needed reforms in radio regulations.

It seems that Uncle Sam has spent much time and money in planning rural programs and in securing the services of a great number of stations to do the broadcasting. Also, it seems that while Uncle Sam was mildly interested in the reports of increased radio congestion in the city districts, he was intensely interested in the interference which was hindering his elaborate farm programs. In this way, the farmers have supplied an unexpected impetus to the movement for better broadcasting conditions in the United States.



Radio Takes Steamship Musicians' Jobs

Radio has taken the place of the usual band aboard the steamship President Jackson, which plies between the United States and the Orient. A new type of radio was placed on the big vessel, with repeating sets installed on starboard, port, promenade, the lounging rooms, the library and in the steerage. Each of these places may hear concerts and other radio matter broadcasted from stations all over the world.

If the newly installed apparatus appeals to the passengers, and the musical offerings are good enough for both pleasure and dancing then the band will be dispensed with on all of the President ships. The bands can remain at home and broadcast their concerts from the shore.

Pastor Wins a Football Wager

A New York radio announcer received a letter of confession from the pastor of a church who enjoyed

the broadcasting of the Saturday afternoon football games. He confessed that he had won "five bucks" by picking a winner. The minister ended his confession with the statement "the tainted money goes into the plate in the morning."

Free Radio License for Britain's Blind

A member of the House of Parliament, Capt. Ian Fraser, recently announced over station 2LO at London, that he would introduce a bill in the House of Commons with the object providing blind persons with free radio receiving licenses. It is hoped that every blind person in the British Isles will be given a free license as a present each year.

Mr. Fraser pointed out that it is impossible for those who can see to appreciate what a radio set means to a blind man. Unable to go out alone in the evenings, unable to read the news, often alone, radio had brought into his home something many times more valuable than could be imagined. It was simply because the need was so great and the cost so little that they were asking that this be done.

Mr. Fraser's idea is undoubtedly a good one, but it may result in causing some hard-boiled radio bugs to adopt the conventional tin cup and dark glasses to get a free license.

Radio Questions and Answers

(Mr. Sherrill will be glad to help you solve your radio problems. White him in care of this paper).

Q.—F. L. V. asks: "Does it make any difference which way a crystal detector is connected in the circuit?"

Ans.—Ordinarily the crystal may be connected either way without making andy difference. In some reflex circuits, however, it does make a difference. It is best to try both ways in any case.

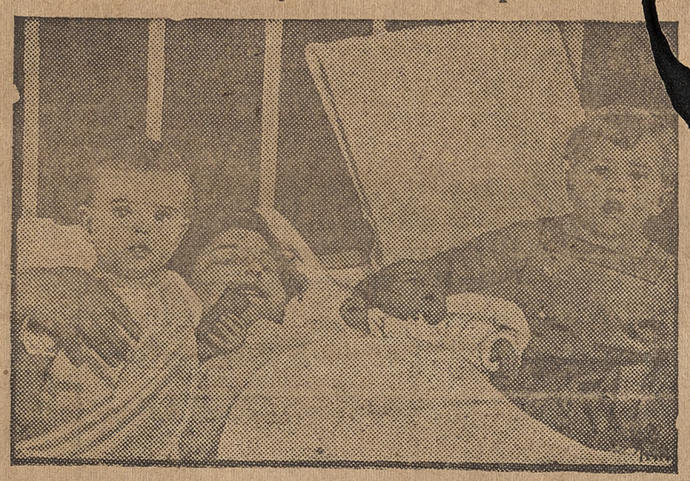
Q.—R. S. W. says: "I have recently constructed an eight tube Superheterodyne receiver which gives fine results at times, but at other times seems to be very unstable. It seems as though the oscillator does not work all of the time. What might cause the oscillator to fail at times?"

Ans.—From what you say about the oscillator it may be that your by-pass condenser is defective, or too small. Also try varying the plate voltage on the oscillator tube.

Q.—G. F. M. says: "I wish to simplify the tuning of my set by operating two variable condensers from a single control. Can this be done well enough by using two pulleys on the shafts of the condensers and a string drive between them?"

Ans.—That arrangement could be used but would hardly prove satisfactory for a permanent installation. It would do better to get a tandem condenser which is built for just that purpose.

Her Three Youngsters Born on the Same Day—A Year Apart!



An unusual coincidence in birthdays—is the story that goes with the photo. Pictured is Mrs. R. A. Holsenbeck of Los Angeles, California, with her three children—William Aaron, Virginia Ruth and the latest arrival, as yet unnamed. Each of the youngsters was born on November 10th in the years 1924, 1925, 1926!

When Bolshevism isn't a menace it's an alibi.—Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.

It might be well to equip the togas of senators-elect with bumpers.—Arkansas Gazette.

COMMUNICATION

Santee, Calif., Feb. 21, 1927.

To: Board of Supervisors, County of San Diego, Mayor and Common Council, City of San Diego, Directors, La Mesa, Lemon Grove & Spring Valley Irrigation District,

From: A riparian owner, a taxpayer of both the city and county of San Diego.

Subject: Water conservation, flood control, soil in the San Diego River Basin.

Gentlemen:

The subject matter of this letter is of vital importance to every owner of land in San Diego county (city as well as country). Perhaps it is presumptious to address your bodies at a time when all of you are overworked trying to repair the damage caused by the flood, but the object of this letter is merely to start something that might be a solution of what is broadly termed the San Diego river problem.

All of you who are at all conversant with the San Diego river know that for the benefit of all concerned, dams are necessary on this river, and also piling and levees in certain places to prevent the little soil we have from finding a last resting place in Mission Bay. This means money to every individual who has a dollar invested either in the city or county of San Diego.

The dams must be in places suitable from an engineering standpoint, and to accomplish this the solution lies with competent engineers who have already made a study of San Diego river problems.

This I make as a suggestion only to your bodies that each of you appoint such a man and that they submit to your bodies a compromise plan for your approval and for the approval of the voter. I personally would vote practically blindfolded on a plan submitted by such a committee as Mayor Bacon, who is an engineer, and Engineers Savage and King, although their interests and the interests of the bodies they represent are not identical with mine, yet they are men of integrity, above reproach, and will do what is right and just, not only for the city and district, but they will also protect the rights and property of riparian land owners, such as myself. Perhaps there are other men whom I do not know who would form a representative committee and accomplish the same result, but in my opinion only a small competent body can solve this problem, and we must trust to their ability and integrity if the city of San Diego is to grow without suffering irreparable losses and getting a black eye every time we have abnormal rains. Remember that if the city of San Diego is to be half as large as Las Angeles, it will extend to the border on the south, to beyond Lakeside and El Cajon on the east and to Escondido and Del Mar or even beyond, on the north.

Why not get together now? You, the representative bodies of the citizens of this county, can take the first steps in this direction. Forget animosities, let bygones be bygones and do your duty to San Diego, city and county, to every man, woman and child within its boundaries, both present and future.

Respectfully submitted,
Philip P. Martin, Santee.

TRAINS TRAVEL OVER CONCRETE ROAD BEDS

West-bound trains traveling on the Pere-Marquette Railroad's right of way near Detroit pass over a recently completed section of tract one quarter mile long, which is set in a reinforced concrete roadbad.

This roadbed was built as the first step in a program to increase the speed of railroad trains to that of airplanes without loss of safety. When President Frank H. Alfred of the Pere Marquette announced his plan, he said: "If it's speed the public wants we can give it to them. By the new system we can carry people as fast as they want to go."

Engineers who have studied this new section of track under operation state that it will permit the increased speed and at the same time meet the most rigid safety requirements. Officials of the Pere Marquette report that when riding over this roadbed they do not hear the "click" usually perceived when the car wheels pass over a rail joint.

Investigations made of the roadbed when trains were passing over it show that there is no perceptible deflection in either the track or the concrete slab.

President Lewis says the miners' big problem is pay. Evidently the miners have something in common with the greater portion of the remainder of the population.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

In most countries the Communist party behaves like one of these wild parties that one reads about.—San Diego Union.

Well Was He Called "Wise Ben Franklin"

"I made it a rule to forbear all direct contradiction to the sentiments of others, and all positive assertions of my own," wrote Benjamin Franklin in his autobiography. "I even forbid myself the use of every word or expression in the language that imported a fixed opinion, such as certainly, undoubtedly, etc., and I adopted, instead of them, I conceive, I apprehend, or I imagine a thing to be so or so; or it so appears to me at the present. When another asserted something that I thought an error, I denied myself the pleasure of contradicting him abruptly, and of showing immediately some absurdity in his proposition; and in answering I began by observing that in certain cases or circumstances his opinion would be right, but in the present case there appear'd or seem'd to me some difference, etc. I soon found the advantage of this change in my manner; the conversation I engag'd in went on more pleasantly. The modest way in which I propos'd my opinions procur'd them a readier reception and less contradiction; I had less mortification when I was found to be in the wrong, and I more easily prevail'd with others to give up their mistakes and join with me when I happened to be in the right."

Mother-in-Law Gives Voice to Reflections

"I thought for a while that Harold was going to get out to the golf course alone, but just as he was leaving Minnie's new trousers were delivered.

"Lamech and I lived happily together many years, but he never played a game of any kind after we were married except once. We went to the volunteer fireman's picnic and he played baseball for two or more minutes. He was laid up four days.

"Minnie's husband works harder at his play than he does his job. Lamech used to watch the weather signs to keep from losing his crops. Many's the time his rheumatic knee has given him warning to get the hay in off the south forty. In the spring and summer Harold reads the forecasts to see if the weather is likely to be bad enough to make him go to the office.

"Of course, Minnie makes him take his recreations seriously. I've noticed a woman who can wear sport clothes usually advocates golf for her husband. But if Minnie isn't any better swinging a club than she is a broom it is a waste of good all-wool cloth to put her on the links."—Exchange.

Strictly Business

A celebrated Welsh basso profundo, after years of fame, returned to his native village in the wilds of Cardiganshire. A charity concert was arranged, and the world-famous virtuoso was billed to sing "The Village Blacksmith." Just before the concert a local supporter came around to the artist's dressing room.

The visitor approached the artist and said: "I understand that you are going to sing a song, 'The Village Blacksmith.' Well, I'm telling you now that I am the village blacksmith and I want to say that if by any chawnce you get an encore, will you shove in an extra verse to say that I also let out bikes on 'ire at sixpence an hour?"—"Taffy Tales From Welsh Wales."

Good Reading

Good literature has a charm incomparable, but it has also a power immeasurable in the forming or transforming of a nation as of an individual character. The people that have the cleanest, healthiest literature will become the cleanest and healthiest people. A good thought wisely expressed and thoughtfully applied is priceless for its endurance. Throw it on the winds and it will find its bourne; sink it in the deepest water and it will reach its haven, for the noblest thoughts are the breath of Almightiness, and remain imperishable to the end of time and beyond.—Exchange.

The Crucible

The passing over from one year to the next offers opportunity for stock-taking or inventory-making in life. What interest in service has my life yielded? Life has been considered by some one as doing business under the firm name of "Soul & Company." Soul is the senior partner. Body is the associate. January first is the time to set down the income and the outgo of the character, to consider how life's business prospers; to determine whether "Soul & Company" are rich in the coin of heaven or are facing moral insolvency.—Cheesman A. Herrick.

Party-Line Incident

"Whenever my sister called up my mother, as she did every morning at a certain hour, the people downstairs listened in. That led to installing a private line," writes M. G. "A short time afterward a member of the family met one of the eavesdroppers. She said, 'You're not on our party line any more, are you?' The answer was, 'No.' 'I'm sorry,' said the eavesdropper, 'because we don't get the latest news any more.'" . . . That sort of evened it up.—Capper's Weekly

Celebration Passed Up

Fourth of July in Vicksburg, Miss., is much the same as any other day. It is the only city in the United States which does not celebrate the Fourth, as it was on that day that the city fell to the Union troops during the Civil war.—Detroit News.

Live Food No Longer Given Captive Snakes

In order to satisfy numerous readers who protested against feeding the snakes live pigeons at the zoo, the Post-Dispatch arranged for a visit by its reporters at feeding time.

The reptiles are no longer given anything actually alive for food. Actuated by a desire to meet the objections of humane persons to this method of feeding, the zoo authorities corresponded with the New York zoo curator, who said that freshly killed food could be substituted for living creatures if the substitution were done with skill and understanding, meaning, no doubt, if the serpents could be fooled into the belief that what was offered was still alive. This is done by dangling the stunned or killed rabbit or bird before the hungry snake. He has to be hungry, however, some snakes being able to go without food for weeks or months.

So they still feed the horrid reptiles, as so many women delight in calling them, although from the records of zoological gardens they are the most popular denizens of these places. But we kill their food for them. We assume the guilt, if there be any, of shedding innocent blood. An easy matter for the lords of creation, who slaughter everything, including each other.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Simple Device Made Revolution in Music

According to manuscripts, the playing of the steel guitar, which has made Hawaiian music famous throughout the world, was originated by a Hawaiian lad in 1893, who found that by placing an article on the fingerboard of the guitar while playing a novel sound could be produced. The boy Joseph Kekuku, then a student at Kamehameha school, first got the idea when he placed a pocket comb on the fingerboard and brought a new twang from the instrument. This was followed by experiments with the blade of a pocket knife and resulted in the use of a piece of thick steel for the purpose. The "new music" took the islands by storm and later spread over the entire world.

"This invention of the Hawaiian schoolboy," says survey, "is the most significant contribution of Hawaii to music, the introduction of an entirely new technique for the playing of stringed instruments, at least as far as the western world is concerned, although the Japanese employ a similar technique with one of their stringed instruments and some African tribes north and south of the Congo do the same with the musical bow, using a shell on a knife blade."

Pleasure in Hot Dishes

"One of the delights of a summer in a country boarding house was getting meals piping hot," said a city woman. "I had about forgotten how delicious a dish was when it was served smoking hot. For so long I have had dishes brought to the table by the maid only warm or at the best merely hot. Now, there is a wide difference between a piping hot dish and a hot dish, a difference which may make a meal a huge success or an indifferent affair.

"But in these days of gas stoves it is not a simple matter to keep vegetables hot, and so one has almost become accustomed to them just past the warm stage. But when a smoking meal is dished up right from the coal stove into a waiting covered dish there is a heartiness, a geniality about the entire meal which makes for good digestion and sociability."—Springfield Union.

On the Smoker

A house painter once sat next to the great Sargent and asked him for the loan of a match. Then, noticing the great painter's brushes, easel and box of colors, he said genially:

"I see we're both in the same line."

"I see we are," said Sargent, with a laugh.

"I've been whitewashin' a barn today," said the house painter. "How's trade with you?"

"Brisk," said Sargent. "I coated a village this morning and gave second coats to a city, a river and a mountain this afternoon. I finished up the day with a splash of lightning—goldleafed her, you know."

"Gosh, some hustlin'!" said the house painter. "You sure must be on piecework."

Valuable Wood

Bird's-eye maple is found from Newfoundland to Georgia and westward to the northern shores of the Great lakes, eastern Nebraska and Kansas. When the grain has a pronounced wavy appearance the wood is called bird's-eye maple and is used as a veneer. The forest service says that there is a parasitic growth that gets into the wood of the maple and causes a swelling, which when cut off straight by the saw appears as eyes. This does not harm the wood but makes it more valuable. Generally speaking, this wood is scarce.

Sevenfold Misfortune

The adage that "misfortunes never come singly" seems to be illustrated by a dialogue which was overheard in a Jersey City trolley car:

"You don't tell me that Professor Isaacs has been struck dumb?"

"He has."

"And wasn't he master of seven languages?"

"He was."

"And is it possible he was struck dumb in all seven? How extraordinary!"

Smilin' Charlie Says

"Th' condition o' a lotta knees, when this cold weather is over, is gonna be a big factor in regulatin' th' length o' skirts next winter--"

MANAGER TAKES CHARGE OF SCOUT CIRCULATION

L. C. O'Brien, one of the best known circulation stimulators in California, will devote his energies for the next few weeks to increasing the number of readers for the La Mesa Scout.

Right Kind of Circulation

The new circulation which Mr. O'Brien will secure will be in the trading territory of La Mesa. Mr. O'Brien has no regard for the wild cat automobile contest which secures subscriptions anywhere, no matter whether they benefit local business men or not.

Mr. O'Brien in 25 years spent in circulation work has never failed to secure the limit subscription list on any paper that he has been connected with.

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RAINFALL OF 1927 BREAKS RECORD FOR SEVEN DAYS

In times like the present there is a general inclination to exaggerate weather conditions or to trust to more or less unreliable personal memories concerning the events of the past. Therefore it is well to refer to the figures of the past and keep the record straight.

During the past twenty years there have been two great flood years prior to this one. The first was in January, 1916, when the tremendous damage was done, and the second was in December, 1921. The records of these storm periods obtained from the files of the News are as follows:

1916

Jan. 14	.52
Jan. 15	.46
Jan. 16	1.86
Jan. 17	4.41
Jan. 18	1.24
Jan. 19	.60
Total for storm	9.09
January 26 and 27	6.91
Total for two storms	16.00
Total fall prior to that time	5.32
Total for season to that date	21.32

1921

Dec. 18 and 19	3.58
Dec. 20	.62
Dec. 21	1.23
Dec. 22	.75
Dec. 23	.45
Dec. 25	.23
Dec. 26	3.63
Dec. 27	.93
Total for storm	11.42
Total prior to that time	2.36
Total for that season to date	13.78

1927

Feb. 11	.91
Feb. 12	.62
Feb. 13	.33
Feb. 14	.72
Feb. 15	2.63
Feb. 16	4.75
Feb. 17	1.69
Total for storm	11.65
Total prior to that time	4.74
Total for season to that date	16.39

The figures for 1916 were obtained from Mr. Kessler east of El Cajon, except those for the second two-day storm, 6.91, which is the record kept at the office of the Hall Lumber Co. The late J. J. Brenner also kept a record in El Cajon at that time and it showed 5.92 for this last storm instead of 6.91. Also the record kept by C. O. Nichols showed 8.85 for the first storm and that kept by Thomas Ballantyne showed 9.16. Doubtless the Hall gauge was as nearly correct as any.

This year Mr. Nichols' record for the storm was 13.79 instead of 11.65, making a total of more than 17 inches for the season to that date.

It will be noted that although the total for the season this year is almost five inches less than that of 1916, the great flood year, the record was broken in the total precipitation for any period of seven days. The total for one storm in 1921 was 13.78, but the storm period extended over a period of nine days, from December 18 to 27, inclusive.

In 1916 there were two storms, one from January 14 to 19, inclusive, and a second, January 26 and 27. The total for these two combined was 16, only 4.35 greater than that for a single week this year. Therefore the year 1927 has shattered another weather record in California.

Weather sharps may find it convenient to preserve this copy of the News for future reference. Personal recollections are nearly always unreliable as to events of ten years or more in the past, and the actual figures are the only accurate source of information. These will be found to be those shown in the records referred to.

MOVIE COWBOY'S CLOTHES COST MORE THAN LEADING MAN'S DUDS

It costs more for a motion picture cowpuncher to dress than it does for a leading man in features.

That's the discovery made by Jack Hoxie, Universal western star, during the filming of "Hidden Loot," his latest production, which comes to the El Cajon theater Sunday.

Jack caparisoned in his usual western garb of the cowpuncher dressed up, encountered Reginald Denny, star of Universal features, in make-up and costume for "Rolling Home," his latest picture.

"Pretty soft for you cow-hands," Denny said. "All the costume you have to buy is a five-gallon hat and a pair of overalls. I have to buy at least two new suits of clothes for every picture."

But analysis of Jack's wardrobe proved that he had paid $75 for his big Stetson hat; $35 for specially made boots; $85 for his six-shooter; $15 for corduory trousers and $6 for the usual cowpuncher's dress-up silk shirt. Denny could not account for $160 for his entire wardrobe, while Jack's totaled up to $196.

SANTEE

Rudolph Fischer returned to his home at La Verne Sunday after being with his father in his last illness.

Clifford D. Frazee has exchanged his ranch at Fanita Heights for San Diego property and moved to the city this week.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal church will held a business meeting at the church parlors Thursday afternoon, March 3rd.

The postoffice, store and mill were closed in Santee Tuesday in honor of Washington, but the machine repair shop of the San Diego pipe line was kept open, also the Str[illegible] tractor factory.

Social as well as public [illegible]s in this section had to be gi[illegible]p on account of the week of [illegible]rm and since the storm ended th[illegible] roads and storm damages have ke[illegible] everybody at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Stanley entertained Mr. and [illegible]. A. Cadwalader of San Diego [illegible]r a weekend before Bandmast[illegible] Cadwalader left with the fleet for [illegible] maneuvers at Panama.

Sunday evening there wi[illegible] begin at the Methodist church a se[illegible]s of talks on "Old Testament Chara[illegible]s" by Rev. W. H. White, the past[illegible]. "Abraham, the Friend of God," will be the subject next Sunday evening.

Mr. Donald Moore, who has been sick for several days, was taken to Mercy Hospital Monday. Mrs. Moore is staying with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Gunn, in Mission Hills so that she may be with Mr. Moore much of the time.

George D. Howard and wife were recent week-end guests at the home of Mr. Howard's mother, Mrs. F. W. Allen. Mr. Howard, who is an engineer in the navy, left for Panama Submarine 25 for the maneuvers in Central America waters of the navy fleet.

The Fischer funeral was held Thursday of last week, having to be postponed from Wednesday on account of the weather and the condition of the roads, the road to the Fischer Mountain ranch being in such bad shape that horses were mired and one horse so badly injured that it could not be saved.

The family of Supervisor Good's dairy ranch in the river bottom had to move out but tried to return and a second time moved back to town, where they are temporarily located at Santee poultry ranch with J. J. Toynton. The cows had to be left for 38 hours without being milked, as the milkers could not reach them.

'Week Day Religious Education" will be the subject of Rev. W. H. White's discourse next Sunday morning at the Methodist Episcopal church. Senator Chas. H. Cobb of Fresno has an educational bill before the state legislature which allows students to be excused for certain times from the public schools to attend religious instructions elsewhere.

A load of furniture en route to the Frazee ranch at Fanita Heights was held for hours on lower Prospect avenue near the Boeker ranch, the truck wheels being mired so deep that it was necessary to send to San Diego for another truck to transfer the load before the first truck could be moved. The load was detoured over Prospect avenue because the river road was closed.

Along the big ditch [illegible] the San Diego city pipe line fr[illegible] the trench dumped by the big po[illegible]r shovels in the middle of the high[illegible]ay turned into mud when the rains came and has made travel impossible except along the paved highway. The big pipes could not be taken down the river, so they were unloaded along Magnolia avenue east of the [illegible]road tracks.

There is still plenty of w[illegible]er flowing down the river and pla[illegible] in the river bed are very much out of commission. The county farm had its pumping plants washed out and none of the buildings can be used at present. All the old people were transferred to the county hospital and other county institutions and will not be brought back until Edgemoor Farm is restored to normal conditions. Work on the new wards had to stop for the floods. Suggestions were made by Santee people that the county secure the Fischer Mountain ranch for a county farm and get out of the river bottom. This Fischer ranch contains several hundred acres of good land with a water supply, and with a good road up from the county paved highway would never suffer from floods.

Classified Advertising

For Sale

SYCAMORE FIELDS LEGHORN CHIX are money-makers. Write or call E. H. SCHLINK, Ramona AF-4-Feb-tf

1924 FORD ROADSTER—Excellent condition. Priced to sell. C. M. Orr, Chevrolet dealer, La Mesa. AF-25-Feb-1t.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS—From selected hens mated with record males. Safe arrival guaranteed. February, March $12 per 100. Expressage prepaid. Graham Hatchery, Hayward, Calif. AF-15-Oct-[illegible]

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS—$1 per setting. Mrs. W. E. Weimeyer, Main and Taft, El Cajon. AF-4-Feb-4t-pd

POULTRY EQUIPMENT — Two brooders and one incubator, cheap. A. E. Dench, 1016 El Cajon Blvd., La Mesa. AF-18-Feb-2t-pd.

MILK COWS—GOATS—Four milk cows and a dozen goats of various ages. Cheap. A. L. McNett, Alpine, Calif. AF-25-Feb-3t-pd.

BROODER STOVES—I have accepted the agency for what I consider the best oil or gas burning brooder stove on the market. Different sizes; 250 to 1,500 chick capacity. Information as to this stove and brooding methods cheerfully given by one who has had six years of exclusive brooding experience. Call or write A. R. (Bob) hunter, Mollison Blvd., El Cajon. AF-25-Feb-tf

POULTRY—Laying White Leghorn hens and young chickens. Prices reasonable. Ray Adams, La Mesa, place 136 W. Allison street. AF-3-Mar-1t-pd.

RESIDENCE—Modern bungalow of five rooms with bath and double garage. On east side of Orange avenue, one block from Main street. Harry Rickenberg, El Cajon. AF-25-Feb-2t-pd.

WATER TANK — INCUBATORS — 500-gallon tank and stand, in A-1 condition, $20. Four incubators, one Jubilee with Charters Reg. All at one-fourth price. Phone Hillcrest 0-816-R. 2721 44th street, East San Diego. AF-25-Feb-1t-pd.

COW — DAIRY IMPLEMENTS—Fresh young cow, small cream separator No. 10 and two churns. O. B. Bennett, Lakeside, Calif. Ranch in Lakeside Farms. AF-25-Feb-3t-pd.

PULLETS—1,000 ten-weeks-old pullets from Grade 2-A Farm Bureau Accredited stock. Records of 200 eggs and better behind them. Hatched Jan. 3rd and 10th. Ready for delivery March 14th to 21st. Only good, healthy birds sold. Your investigation invited. A. R. (Bob) Hunter, Mollison Blvd., El Cajon. AF-25-Feb-tf.

TREES — Orange, avocado, lemon, grapefruit, tangerine. H. H. Hunter, just south of La Mesa Country club lake. Postoffice address, R. 4, Box 479, San Diego. AF-7-Jan-tf.

PULLETS—Have your brooding operations always been successful? Why not eliminate the risk, worry and work and buy good, healthy, ten weeks old pullets for flock replacements? We raise Sou. Calif. Farm Bureau Accredited W. Leghorns only. Now brooding chicks from Jan. 3rd and 10th hatches which will be ready for delivery March 14th and 21st. Your investigation of us and our methods is earnestly solicited. Address A. R. (Bob) Hunter, El Cajon, Calif. AF-7-Jan-tf.

SUITS, SHIRTS, CAPS, SHOES—Made to measure. New de luxe spring and summer suit samples just received. Emerson Whan, Lakeside Confectionery. Phone El Cajon 783-2B. AF-4-Feb-4t-pd.

MISCELLANEOUS—Sweet potatoes, popcorn, windmill, Ford delivery car. Grover Philbrook, Lakeside. AF-25-Feb-5t-pd.

BOAT—Duck boat eight feet long and three feet beam. Price $12.50. Wm. Pullman, El Cajon, Calif. AF-25-Feb-2t-pd.

1925 FORD FORDOR SEDAN — Ruckstell axle, six balloon tires. Priced to sell. C. M. Orr, Chevrolet Dealer, La Mesa. AF-25-Feb-1t.

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* SEVENTH SEASON OF "BETTER HATCHED CHICKS"— *
* Farm Bureau Accredited 2-A *
* and 3-A Grade White Leghorns. *
* Our chicks are produced from *
* most carefully selected parent *
* stock. They are hatched in mod- *
* ern Electric Mammoth Incu- *
* bators by trained hatchery men. *
* In San Diego county they are *
* delivered by truck. These chicks *
* high livability and good *
* ding will be profit makers. *
* Our aim is a satisfied cus- *
* tomer. We "follow up" our *
* chicks. San Diego County *
* Hatchery, La Mesa, Calif., Box *
* 368. Phone La Mesa 218-J. *
* AF-19-Nov-tf. *
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MISCELLANEOUS—Popcorn, windmill, Ford delivery, hay, full grain oat ha[illegible] Grover Philbrook, Lakeside. AF-11-Feb-3tpd

HATCHING NOW — Rhode Island Red chicks. Orders taken for April and May. Also custom hatching in mammoth Petersime incubators. Phone El Cajon 322, 2 bells. Amos Smith, Lakeside. AF-13-Aug-tf.

1925 FORD TOURING—New rubber, A-1 condition, $175, terms. C. M. Orr, Chevrolet Dealer, La Mesa. AF-25-Feb-1t.

BABY CHICKS — White Leghorns. Orders taken now for 1927 delivery. Each year our old customers take the bulk of our output, so place your order early to insure delivery when wanted. At prices you can afford to pay. Rancho Loma Chica, north end Mollison boulevard, El Cajon. Phone E. E. Rogers, El Cajon 604. AF-1-Oct-tf

FOR SALE—Special Leghorn chicks 12c, eggs 5c. Genetically bred for winter production. We trap and pedigree Leghorns, Reds and Rocks. Hindman, E. Chase avenue, El Cajon. Phone 632-2. AF-25-Feb-1t.

CHOLLAS VALLEY HATCHERY—Try our quality White Leghorn baby chicks. Beall Tancred superior mating pedigreed males, mated to selected White Leghorn hens, at prices that mean a saving to you. We also have Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas and Black Minorcas, Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Pekin ducklings. Cyphers and Jubilee incubators, cheap to close out. J. F. Goforth, Box QQ, phone La Mesa 108-M, Lemon near Parks Ave. AF-17-Dec-tf.

HAYNES 5-PASSENGER CAR—Fine condition, fully equipped, new paint, good tires, cash or trade. See P. L. Johnson, New Jersey & San Diego avenues, Lemon Grove, Calif. AF-29-Oct-tf.

1925 CHEVROLET TOURING—New paint and tires, a wonderful buy, $290, terms. C. M. Orr, Chevrolet Dealer, La Mesa. AF-25-Feb-1t.

ORDERS TAKEN FOR WHITE LEGHORN baby chicks and pullets from our own stock only, also supply R. I. R. baby chicks on request. Custom Hatching all year around in only all modern equipped plant. Helix Poultry Farm, Lemon Grove. Phone La Mesa 40-M. AF-10-Sept-tf

Wanted

COW—To buy first-class cow. Telephone Pacific Beach 362. A. F. McKinzie.. AF-25-Feb-2t-pd.

TRACTOR WORK — Anybody who wants tractor work, plowing, discing, leveling, etc., apply to H. A. McCall, Lakeside. J-11-Feb-4tpd

WORK—Let us do your work for you. We are experienced in well digging, lateral boring, etc. Weatherbie Bros., well contractors, Bostonia, Calif. Telephone El Cajon 671-2-K. AF-10-Sept-tf

Look! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

BIG 9 SALE

SAVE! SAVE!! SAVE!!!

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Prices Splintered! Biggest Yet

HERE! NOW! In this Big 9 Sale you will find the things you need and you will save on every item you buy! First comers get the best choice. COME—and Come Early!!

IN ADDITION TO THE HUNDREDS OF ITEMS FEATURED AT 9c WE ARE OFFERING SOME EXTRAORDINARY VALUES THAT WILL INTEREST THE SHREWD BUYER

Another shipment of those single blankets 64x76. Lovely checks. Regularly sold at $1.25..... 89c

80x90 Riplette Bedspreads. Pink, Blue or Yellow. Regularly sold at $1.69..... $1.39

Ladies' Rayon Costume Slips in pink, peach or white. $1.85 Value..... $1.39

Children's Blue Denim Palysuits. 79c Value. Up to size 4..... 2 for 95c

40-inch All Silk Baronet for sport skirts or costume slips. 15 new colors. Some bargain! Per yard 89c

Ladies' Silk and Fibre Jersey Bloomers in pastel shades. Regularly sold at $1.25..... 98c

Ladies' Snappy Gingham House Dresses. Made to wear and wash. A bargain at..... 89c

Ladies' Gauze Vests. Fine for everyday wear. Each 9c

SALE STARTS THIS SATURDAY—ENDS NEXT SATURDAY

No Credit During This Sale — No Stamp Books Redeemed During This Sale

Warron Ginghams
Regular 14c Value
9c a Yard

"THE FRIENDLY STORE"
JOE AND BETTY
FLAX DEPT. STORES

40-inch Mercerized Voiles. Good selection of colors.
25c a Yard

Cor. Lookout & Palm Sts. — La Mesa, Calif.